A

SURVEY

OF THE

SCILLY ISLANDS.

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A

SURVEY

OF THE

Ancient and Present State

OF THE

SCILLY ISLANDS:

DESCRIBING THEIR

Situation.	Number.	Extent.
Towns.	Churches.	Caſtles.
Forts.	Harbours.	Soil.
Produce.	Language.	Religion.
Government.	Arts.	Traffick.
Cuſtoms.	Manufactures.	Grants.
Antiquities.	Houſe Burnings.	Shipwrecks.

The Importance of theſe Iſlands

To the Trade and Navigation of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*;

THEIR MANY ADMIRABLE

CURIOSITIES, both *Natural* and *Artificial*;

THE MOST REMARKABLE

Events, Accidents, and Revolutions in paſt Ages.

ALSO

Directions for SHIPS to go into their different HARBOURS:

AS ALSO HOW TO AVOID

The many dangerous Rocks, ſunken Ledges, and Shoals,

ABOUT THE ISLANDS.

Carefully extracted, and compiled, not only from the moſt eſteemed Hiſtorians extant, but alſo from the Obſervations of the moſt ſkilful Pilots, and other intelligent Inhabitants.

A Work very neceſſary for ſuch Seafaring People as come near the dangerous Rocks of SCILLY, and entertaining to all Degrees of Readers.

By JOHN TROUTBECK, K

Chaplain to his Grace the DUKE of LEEDS.

SHERBORNE:

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By JOHN TROUTBECK, Minister of the said Church.

A

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

SCILLY ISLANDS.

FROM the Land's End of England, in Cornwall, about 9 leagues W. S. W. three quarters W. lie several small islands, known by the general name of SCILLY, which, when beheld at a distance, appear like so many high banks in the water, as land does usually appear off at sea; but the rocks, the citadels of nature, about the islands, especially those to the Westward, appear off at sea like old castles and churches, with the sea alternately flying over them in white sheets or sheets of that element. These islands being so little known, but by seafaring people, are often mistaken for the hideous rocks several there, called by seamen the Rocks of Scilly, and sometimes they are mistaken for the proverbial Scylla, the name of a rock near the Italian shore, opposite the island of Sicily, mentioned by Virgil (lib. iii. v. 256, &c.) They are reckoned to be more in number than one hundred and forty; twenty-seven of which contain by admeasurement about five hundred and eighty-five acres. It is remarkable that so small and inconsiderable a spot as the

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isle of Scilly, whose cliffs hardly any thing but birds can mount, and whose barrenness would scarce suffer any thing but birds to inhabit it, should give name to all these islands: But there is reason to believe, from the situation of the shores, that this island, which is now only a bare rock, was formerly joined to the others by low necks of land, and that the adjoining rocks and islets made formerly but one island, which obtained the name of Scilly, and having some little islands scattered at a small distance, it gave its name to its inferiors; whence what were called by the Greeks *Cassiterides* and *Hesperides*, from this Western situation, and abounding with tin, were named by the Latin authors *Sigdeles*, *Silimæ*, *Silures*, by the Dutch *Sorlings*, and by the English *Sylley*, *Sulley*, and *Scilly*.

There is great reason to believe that the rocks and distinct islands adjoining were formerly united, and made but one island; for there are between many of them great flats, reaching from one island to another, all uncovered at low water, and having only four feet in the deepest part. The sea is continually encroaching upon the land, as is apparent to people of observation; for within the memory of several men now living, many acres and some houses have been entirely washed away, and nothing left but the bare rocks, which, without doubt, has been the case for many ages back. It evidently appears that these islands were once one continued track of land, divided into fields, and cultivated even in those low parts which are now over-run with sea and sand, where ships now ride at anchor, and in which there are the remains of those hedges and ruins of houses six feet under the common sun of the sand-banks, frequently discovered upon the shifting of the sand (as lately happened in St. Martin's Bay), descending from the hills of Brehar and Samptan, and running many feet under the level of the sea towards Tresco Island, where at low water, of a spring tide, people easily pass dry-shod from

from one island to another, where at full sea there are ten or twelve feet depth of water. After this separation it became necessary that these islands should be distinguished by different appellations, the chief of which were called after the names of particular saints, according to the religion of the times; but Scilly, not being inhabitable, was left to enjoy its ancient name; and lying farthest to the West of all the high lands, was the first land, of all these islands, that could be discovered by traders from the Mediterranean and the Spanish coast, on which account sailors went on still in their old way, and called them in general The Scilly Islands.

There are in Scilly, as in many parts of England, several circles of stones erect, which have their detached pillars at a small but undetermined distance, like Roll Rick Stones, in Oxfordshire, near Long Compton, in Warwickshire, one of which is much taller than the rest, and stands at a small distance from the circle on the N. W. side. The people in that neighbourhood call this lofty detached stone The King. Some people suppose these stones have been set up in memory of Rollo, the famous Danish commander; but it is most likely they were erected long before his time, and used as a temple by the Druids, long before that of Stonehenge, upon Salisbury Plain. —There are several circles of stones of the like nature in other parts of the kingdom; one near Little Salkeld, in the parish of Addingham, about five miles N. E. from Penrith, in Cumberland, called Long Megg and her Daughters; within the circle was formerly a large heap of stones, thrown together in an irregular manner, lately taken away for the purpose of building, and some imagine that dead bodies were buried under them; but it is much more probable that these standing in a circular form, like Roll Rick Stones above-mentioned, were used as a temple by the Druids, in the same manner, and the intermediate ones, such as have been taken out of the neighbouring fields in order to clear the ground, and placed

here, in the manner described, for the sake of convenience. The workmanship of these Druidical temples is a strong proof of their having been erected at a period when the people were utterly unacquainted with the liberal arts, as they are composed of very large rude stones, none of which at present shew the mark of any tool. There are also in Scilly many caves under ground; which appear to have been ancient sepulchres, by some called barrows, but more properly burrows, from the Saxon verb *byrgan*, whence the English *to bury*: Their manner of construction is nearly the same, but of various dimensions. The outer ring is composed of large stones, pitched on their ends, and the heap within consists of smaller stones, clay, and earth, mixed together. They have generally a cavity of stone work in the middle, covered with flat stones, and the cavities (which being low and covered with rubble, are scarce apparent in some) consist of such large materials in others, that they make the principal figure in the whole monument. The reason why these cavities are so much beyond the dimensions of the human body, seems to me to be, that they might contain more bodies than one, agreeable to the custom of the ancient Greeks; for among them every family was wont to have their proper burying-place, to be deprived whereof was reputed one of the greatest calamities that could befall them; wherefore, when the Lacedæmonians were resolved to conquer the Messenians, or lose all their lives in the attempt, we read that they bound tickets to their right arms, containing their own and their fathers' names; that if all should perish in the battle, and their bodies be so mangled as not to be distinguished, those notes might certify what family they belonged to, that so they might be carried to the sepulchres of their ancestors. The rest of the Grecians had the same custom; whence there being a law, that such as preserved not their inheritance, should be deprived of the sepulchre of their fathers, Democritus having spent his estate in the study of philosophy, was in danger of incurring this penalty.

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The funeral monuments of the Druids were all conſtructed with great art; but thoſe which remain in theſe iſlands could be only for perſons of high rank, the poor not being able to defray ſo conſiderable an expence. The outſide is ſurrounded with a circle of large ſtones, and the intermediate ſpace, near where the body was depoſited, is filled up with ſmaller ſtones, burnt clay, and earth, which by its natural heat muſt ſoon have reduced the carcaſe to a dry ſkeleton. Flat ſtones were alſo laid over them; and from the great pains beſtowed on them, we may reaſonably infer, that in all ages human nature is the ſame; and a love to preſerve, as well as honour the remains of our relations, has a predominant ſway with all mankind.

The common graves of primitive Greece were nothing but caverns dug in the earth; but thoſe of latter ages were more curiouſly wrought; they were commonly paved with ſtones, had arches built over them, and were adorned with no leſs art and care than the houſes of the living. Kings and great men were anciently buried in mountains, or at the foot of them. It was a cuſtom to raiſe a mount upon the graves of great perſons, which ſometimes conſiſted of ſtone, but the common materials were nothing but earth; whence the Latin word *tumulus*, which in its proper ſenſe imports no more than a hillock, came to ſignify a grave. Whatever the materials were, they uſually were laid together with care and art. The ancient ſepulchres were compoſed of two parts; one was the grave or tomb, the ſecond part was the ground ſurrounding the grave, which was fenced about with pales or walls; and as theſe ſepulchres in the iſlands of Scilly anſwer the deſcription of the graves of the ancient Greeks, it is moſt probable they were the burying places of the Phœnicians, who traded to theſe iſlands long before Julius Cæſar landed in Britain.

The air here being ſo healthful and healthful, that ſickneſs is very ſeldom known amongſt the inhabitants; it being fanned by

by the sea breezes proceeding from every quarter, and is not at all infected by unwholesome vapours, arising from large marshy grounds; however, the sea fogs are more commonly seen here, than in more extensive tracts of land. If a storm happens before the crops are above ground, or after they are housed, it throws the spray of the sea over the land; and if soon after gentle showers succeed, the grass will spring the better; but as there are no trees or deep vallies, these storms greatly damage the crops, from whatever quarter the wind blows; for they drive the salt spray with such fury, that it breaks or burns up every thing that is tender: But these are inconveniences to which most little islands are subject in this climate. The spray of the sea is of great use to the ground in the spring, and generally occasions a good produce of corn; but if it happens in harvest it hurts the corn, unless it has been cut down. In the months of June and July the air is filled with offensive vapours, which are not easily dispersed, by the inhabitants burning ore weed to make kelp; and in the summer, the air is sometimes exceeding hot, on account of the reflection of the sun from the sand; and in winter the sand is apt to be blown up from the caves, which renders walking out very disagreeable, when the wind blows hard, without rain.

It is never so cold here in winter, as in England, Ireland, and other neighbouring countries. Frost and snow are very seldom known, and never continue here longer than a few days. Frost seldom happens unless the air is calm, and it is generally gone after the sun has shined two or three hours. The summers are not scorching by reason of the frequent breezes flying over the islands.

The inhabitants know but little of sickness or diseases, for although the air has not been reckoned so good since the making of kelp was introduced among them, yet as the ore-weed, of which it is made, does not contain any thing over poxious

noxious than a few particles of ſalt, ſo it has ſeldom been found to have any diſagreeable effect on their conſtitutions. The people of theſe iſlands are ſeldom afflicted with the ague, and a fever is very uncommon; but the ſmall-pox and the meaſles are the moſt frequent and fatal diſtempers; hence thoſe that are temperate live to a great age; but unhappily ſpirituous liquors are too much uſed in all theſe little iſlands. In former times the inhabitants were remarkable for longevity; but of late years, from the ſmuggling trade carried on with them, ſome of them have been immoderately addicted to the uſe of brandy, and other ſpirituous liquors, it being ſold among them ſo cheap, that the pooreſt perſon can purchaſe it, to the injury of their health, the promotion of idleneſs, and the loſs of the public revenue.

The earth, or ſoil, is like that of Cornwall. The hills are rocky, riſing in ſome places to a great height. The vallies are fertile; and the fields here, like thoſe in Cornwall, are incloſed with hedges made with earth and ſtones. Alſo the heathy plains and tuffy downs, in theſe iſlands, afford their uſe and pleaſure. The higheſt land yields a proſpect of England in a clear day, and of ſhips going out and returning at the mouth of the Channels. Nature has not been profuſe of rivers, purling ſtreams, trees, groves, woods, and other external ornaments to beautify this ſpot of ground; but has ſupplied that deficiency with intrinſic ſtore of freſh ſprings; fixing the iſlands before the entrance of two famous trading channels (the Britiſh and Briſtol), whereby the inhabitants thereof might benefit themſelves by an intercourſe with foreign nations, as well as their mother country.

The ſand conſiſts of ſmall gravel, broken off by the violence of the ſea from the moor-ſtones, which line the ſhores of all the iſlands in great plenty. The fineſt ſand, ſo much in requeſt by the Corniſh people and others for ſcouring, and for

drying up writing ink, is found only in Porthmellyn Cove, on St. Mary's Island. In one part of St. Mary's Island they have a shelly sand, and those who understand husbandry best make use of it as manure; however, in general, the inhabitants are too apt to depend on the fertility of their soil, and neglect the proper methods of cultivation. The moor-stone sand contributes very little to vegetation, after the salt of the sea is washed from it; for there is no occasion for keeping the soil loose and open, it being naturally mixed with rough gravel, and therefore not apt to grow stiff.

In some of these islands the soil is exceeding good, and might be improved to great advantage were the people more acquainted than they are with the principles of husbandry. Potatoes are cultivated in large quantities, and in as great perfection as in Ireland; some families gather two crops in a year; great quantities are sold to the shipping that put in, and some cargoes are yearly sent off to Gibraltar, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other places. Wheat is not so good in Scilly, as what grows in Cornwall; however, it seems to have been more usually sown on these islands in former ages; for King Henry the Third commanded Drew de Barrentine, Governor of his island of Scilly, or his bailiffs, that they deliver every year to Ralph Burnet seven quarters of wheat, which Robert Legat used to receive, and which was claimed to the King. Wheat is not grown sufficient for the inhabitants; the deficiency is supplied by sacks of flour from England, of which bread is made by itself or mixing it with ground barley. They have good barley and rye; some, but few oats, instead of which they use another seed called *pillar*, which is very hardy, and will thrive well in the coarsest ground; it answers all the purposes of oatmeal, and has generally the preference. It needs not stripping like the oat, and is therefore called the *avena nuda* by Ray and others.

In the inhabited parts of these islands they have plenty of peafe, beans, and various forts of roots. Sallads grow very well; they have alfo dwarf fruit-trees, gooſeberries, currants, raſberries, ſtrawberries, and all ſhrubs that will not riſe above the height of the ſtone incloſures, and even theſe would do better, if they would plant ſhelters of elder, Dutch elm, ſycamore, and the like, in clumps and hedge-rows; for without theſe all vegetables lie expoſed to the winds in proportion to their height. Garden pot-herbs, and herbs for diſtillation, are as plentiful, and as good here as any where. Ranunculuſes, anemonies, and moſt other flowers, will do very well; but if the roots are left long in the ground, there is a ſort of a worm which does them a great deal of miſchief, and hinders them from blowing again.

The ſtones of theſe iſlands are moſtly of the grey moor-ſtone kind, ſpeckled with black ſpots, and enlivened with a ſmall leafy talc or talk. Some are of a red ground, larded with white debaſed cryſtal, a beautiful granite. Theſe iſlands were formerly famous for tin, though thoſe mines from which the ancients broke it are not now to be found. It appears from Diodorus Siculus, and from Strabo, that the ancient natives of theſe iſlands had mines which were not very deep, and that Publius Craſſus taught them how to purſue the ore to a greater depth; and it muſt not be forgotten that the ancients had a great part of their tin from the neighbouring coaſts of Cornwall, famous for their tin trade, as anciently as the time of Auguſtus Cæſar; and whoever ſees the land of Cornwall from theſe iſlands, muſt be convinced that the Phœnicians and other traders did moſt probably include the Weſtern part of Cornwall among the iſlands called Caſſiterides: And Diodorus Siculus does plainly confound, and in his deſcription mix the Weſtern parts of Cornwall and the Caſſiterides inſeparably one with the other; for talking of the promontory Belerium, alias Belerium, the tin commerce, and

 copperas

courteous behaviour of the inhabitants, he says that they carried this tin to an adjoining British isle called Ictis, to which at low tide they could have access. This Ictis might be an island to which the traders conveyed their tin before exportation from the other smaller islands, and is probably the same island which Pliny, from Timeus, calls Mictis, about six days sail from Britain, said to be fertile in tin: The distance here laid down is no objection to Mictis being one of the Scilly Islands; for when the ancients reckoned this place six days sail from Britain, they did not mean from the nearest part of Britain, but from the place most known, and frequented by them (*i. e.* by the Romans and Gauls), which was that part of Britain nearest to, and in sight of Gaul, from which to the Scilly Islands, the distance was indeed six days usual sail, in the early days of navigation; therefore, in all probability, by Mictis here, Pliny means the largest of the Scilly Isles; and it is not unlikely but Diodorus Siculus also did, in the passage mentioned above.

Many kinds of physical and fragrant herbs grow in all the inhabited isles, which are gathered in large quantities, in the months of May, June, July, and August. These the inhabitants distil in an alembick for making cordials all the year: They cover the distilled waters, put in bottles, with the strong vegetable oil that comes from the herbs in drawing, which preserves them till they want them to mix with brandy and sugar for use. The sea poppy grows here in great plenty, which bears a pale yellow single flower. The root of it is much esteemed for removing all pains in the breast, stomach, and intestines; it is good also for disordered lungs; and it is so much better here than in other places, that people in Cornwall send hither for it. This root is accounted very good both as an emetick and cathartick. The people of Scilly have several groundless fancies relating to plants, and they gather all the medicinal ones when the moon is just such an age:

age; which, with many other such whims, must be considered as the relicks of the Druid superstition, which formerly so much prevailed in these islands. The eringo, or sea holly, is common here on the sandy beach; wild tansey and a kind of musk, but not the odoriferous, are found here; also plenty of garlick, both in gardens and growing wild. There is also sea wreck among the ore-weed, of a fine scarlet, and other pretty colours; also good laver. Samphire, of an extraordinary kind, is produced here in abundance, and is used both for distilling and pickling: The method for preserving it for pickling at any time, is by putting it into small casks, and covering it with a strong brine of salt and water, which changes it to yellow, but vinegar restores its greenness in pickling. Being preserved in this manner it is sent in small casks to distant parts for presents.

The water in several of these islands is very good. That of Lentevern Well, on the East part of St. Mary's Island, is remarkably pure and soft. There is a good well at Holy Vale, and several other good springs in different parts of Saint Mary's Island, always running over, which supply the neighbouring inhabitants. Where springs are deficient, there are deep pits, or coops in the ground, the work of nature, for the reception of the rain water to supply the cattle: Several of these natural reservoirs may be found in the off islands, and a very large one, called the Abby Pond, in the island of Trefco. There are no brooks nor rivers in any of the islands, nor any running water, except what comes from some of the wells, or for a little while after great rains, in the winter. The little streams that are to be met with in any of the islands, will scarce afford water, in the summer, sufficient to fill an hogshead in an hour; so that here, upon the whole, the poet would have a bad time of it, and might sigh alike for the purling stream, and the shady grove. Chalybeat waters there

are none, which is the leſs ſurpriſing becauſe their veins of metals are ſo few.

There is a ſmall bird found in theſe iſlands, ſcarcely ſo big as a lark, of an aſhen and white colour, called, by the inhabitants, a hedge chicker, thought by many equal food to an ortolan. Some partridges were formerly brought over from England to increaſe and ſtock the iſlands, and would have anſwered that purpoſe very well, but they were all ſoon deſtroyed by the inhabitants. Wild fowls of all ſorts, from the ſwan to the ſnipe, are to be ſhot, and moſt of them in great plenty, in the winter time. The ſea birds common in all theſe iſlands, are looms, gannets, herons, herinſhaws, gulls, ſea pies, merricks, &c. The land birds are puffins, ſnipes, woodcocks, ducks, widgeons, teals, wild geeſe, wild ſwans, cawillys, pinnicks, curlews, lapwings, &c. in winter; beſides the common birds, ſparrows, larks, linnets, blackbirds, thruſhes, goldfinches, crows, kites, hawks, owls, &c. which are found all the year. Every ſort of tame poultry is here in great perfection. Sea birds are very numerous; they build their neſts upon the Weſtern rocks, and the uninhabited iſlands. Puffins are now very ſcarce, but there muſt have been great numbers of them formerly and very eaſily to be got at, the crown rent of the iſlands being paid in puffins, as early as the time of King Edward the Firſt.

The black cattle bred in theſe iſlands are very ſmall, and the meat not ſo well fed, in general, nor of ſo pleaſant a taſte, as in England. Sometimes beef is killed that is very ſweet and good for preſent uſe, but it will not bear ſalt ſo well, as that which is better fed. Hogs are here very plentiful, whoſe fleſh is reckoned excellent, and the beſt of its kind; though very good meat is killed here of all ſorts, at particular ſeaſons. Horſes here are ſmall, but lively, and very ſerviceable for carrying burdens and for the plough. The cattle graze

at

at large, and are ſeldom houſed; for, generally ſpeaking, they give no hay to their bullocks (very few people here cut graſs for hay, which the cattle ſeverely feel the want of in winter), ſo they are eaſily taken, and in general are as tame as if they were kept in a place of confinement; they not being over wanton, through the means of luxuriant paſture. Part of the year, when paſture fails, they feed on the weeds thrown on ſhore by the tide; and from being ſo accuſtomed to it, if taken to any other parts where that article cannot be procured, they will pine away and be of very little ſervice. Sheep are fed in the ſame manner as the cattle, and the mutton is greatly eſteemed for having a taſte ſuperior to that fed in richer paſture. The ſheep and cattle feeding upon the ore-weed does not at all affect the taſte of the fleſh, but the fleſh of the pigs that feed upon it has a ſtrong diſagreeable taſte. There are ſome goats in the iſlands, and rabbits many, but they undermine the hedges, and are ſo deſtructive to the graſs and corn, that the iſlanders endeavour, all they can, to leſſen their number; there are no hares, as the rabbits will not ſuffer a hare to live among them; but as there are many iſlands uncultivated, hares and rabbits might be kept apart on ſeparate iſlands.

Great quantities of fiſh are taken by the inhabitants in the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons, which they prepare or ſave, by opening, garbaging, ſalting, or laying in pickle, and afterwards drying in the ſun. Some are laid by for yearly ſtock to expend with potatoes, and others kept for ſale. They hang their fiſh out to dry againſt the walls of their houſes, or ſpread them upon their ſtone hedges; and ſome people erect ſtages for the purpoſe of drying their fiſh. They catch mackarel here in great plenty, during their ſeaſon. Their flat fiſh, the ſole, turbot, and plaiſe, are reckoned to vye with the beſt; they take alſo abundance of ling, which, on the coaſt of Scilly, is generally preferred, as being better fed, and leſs ſpent,

ſpent, than what is catched in ſhoaler water, near the coaſt of England. They cure the ling with good ſalt, and ſend it dried to England and elſewhere. They have ſome falmon-peal, cod, pollack, and all other fiſh uſually caught on the coaſt of Cornwall, particularly great plenty of pilchards and ſcads, which come into their coves ſome time before they arrive in the bays of Cornwall, and might be taken moſt commodiouſly, as their coves are ſmall and ſandy; be ſalted, preſſed, and got to market, before thoſe of their neighbours; by curing them the inhabitants, men, women and children, would be more conſtantly employed than they are at preſent, and both the value of the good lands advanced, and the improvement of the poor lands promoted. This is one of the greateſt advantages of their natural ſituation, but hitherto neglected. The fiſh caught here are divided into three kinds, viz. round, flat, and ſhell fiſh. Of the round are denominated, ling, cod, conger, pollack, baſs, eels, chad, ſcad, whiting-pollack, mullet, mackerel, ſmelts, ſprats, birt, bame, cuddies, pilchards, hake, wraſs, whiſtlers, &c. Of flat fiſh are denominated, turbot, thornback, ſoles, rays, flowkes, dabs, plaiſe, flounders, &c. Of the ſhell fiſh are denominated, craw-fiſh, crabs, lobſters, muſcles, cockles, ſhrimps, limpets, wrinkels; but no oyſters are found about Scilly.

There are no adders, toads or venomous creatures of any kind in theſe iſlands; but many rats, mice and frogs. There are bees, but no waſps or gad flies; and many kinds of inſects too numerous to be particularized. There are troubleſome flies, that ſting ſome people very bad, in warm weather, and raiſe bliſters upon their ſkin, which have a ſmall ſlender, longiſh body, and very long ſlender legs; theſe are called muſquitoes, common in warm climates. In ſome houſes they have a large ſort of flies; they hide themſelves by day, and come out by night from their lurking holes, and devour great quantities of proviſions. Theſe are known to ſeamen by the name

name of cock roches; they have four wings of a brownish tortoise shell colour, but are not so large here as in some other places; they are esteemed great curiosities on account of their being found in these islands, and except in the West Indies, where, as I have been informed, they are sometimes several inches long, and are scarce known in any other part of the world.

Very little wood, and that mostly furzes, grows upon these islands; some orchards have been planted of late years, and produce apples, and thrive very well where they are sheltered from the blasting winds. People here are not fond of planting trees, and making improvements, on account of the uncertainty of their tenure, as they cannot obtain leases for more than twenty-one years; and before any improvement can be brought to perfection to pay people for their trouble and expence, the leases expire. They dress their lands with ore-weed, carried thither upon horses' backs, loaded with crooks of it, as they have no carts in the islands, from the sea shore, where it is thrown up in great quantities after a storm; and if the storms do not drive in the ore-weed at the proper season, when it is wanted for the land, the farmers are obliged to cut it from the rocks on which it grows, at a great expence and trouble. They generally begin to plough their land about Christmas, yoking horses as well as oxen in the same manner as they do in England; after the land is plowed, they strew it thick with ore-weed, upon the ridges, and afterwards cover it up with earth taken from the furrows; in this manner they let the ore-weed remain about six or eight weeks, till it be quite rotten and dissolved, and in the month of April they spread the earth abroad with mattocks, instead of plowing it a second time, and sow their barley. The wheat is generally sown in February, upon the ground where potatoes had been planted the preceding year. They do not think ore-weed is a good dressing for potatoe ground or for wheat;

so

ſo they either dreſs that land with aſhes, ſtable dung, or ſeaweed got from old hedges, or elſe dug up from the edges of the fields where they cannot plow. They never let any land lie fallow in Scilly; ſo it produces a crop of ſome ſort every year. They do not cut their corn down with ſcythes, as is practiſed in many parts elſewhere, but uſe reap hooks for that purpoſe, which have a ſharp, ſmooth edge, and no teeth like a ſickle. In reaping they graſp the ſtem of the corn very low with one hand, and cut it near the ground with the reap hook in the other, laying it in even ranks, after the manner a ſcythe leaves it, where mowing is practiſed. At this labour the men and women are equally dextrous, and painful. In the off iſlands the women undertake the management of the harveſt, while the men go a fiſhing. When the corn is dry, they bind it up in ſmall ſheaves, but do not ſet it up in ſhocks, as is practiſed in ſome parts of England; they put it up in mows or ricks in the fields, where they let it remain ſome time to dry, before they remove it, which, in building the mows in the fields, they place with the ears or beard of the corn outward, upon the ſide of the ridge, which is ſloping like the roof of a houſe, whereby it ſhoots off the water when it rains. Some time after, at a convenient opportunity, when they have thraſhed out ſome of their corn, they remove the mows out of the fields to their rick yards, where they put it up again in mows or ricks of a larger ſize, which they thatch with ſtraw for ſtanding the winter, or till they want to thraſh it out, which they do in their barns, upon hard plank laid upon the barn floors, where they beat it out of the ear with flails, or as the Scilly people call them, thraſhals, and ſome upon barn floors, as is practiſed in England. Thoſe who are not accommodated with barns of their own to thraſh in, borrow them of their neighbours, or elſe thraſh upon boards covered with canvaſs, out of doors; peaſe are generally thraſhed out in the fields, as ſoon as they are dry, without put up in mows or ricks. They generally thraſh out the corn as

they

they want the ſtraw to feed the cattle. The corn is cleanſed in a breezy day, without doors, by heaving it in the wind, and letting it fall upon canvaſs ſpread upon the ground, and by throwing it into a courſe or open ſieve, being an inſtrument for the purpoſe, called, by the iſlanders, a caſure, out of which the corn falls down upon ſpread canvaſs, and the chaff is blown away. The cleanſed corn is ſtored in caſks or bags, 'till it is wanted for uſe.

To ſecure the thatch upon their corn ricks, from the force of the winds, the inhabitants bind over the top with ſtraw ropes, croſſing one another in a figure, like the ſquares of glaſs windows. Theſe ropes are faſtened to ſticks thruſt into the lower part of the rick, or elſe to another rope which is put there for that purpoſe. In the ſame form they bind the thatch upon their houſes, after thatching them with a thin new cover every year, to prevent it being torn off by the winds which, in all theſe iſlands, are ſome times very boiſterous and violent at ſome particular ſeaſons. Theſe ſtraw ropes, of the thatched houſes, are faſtened to pegs driven into the chinks of the ſtone walls.

They have a cuſtom of celebrating the concluſion of their harveſt with a very plentiful feaſt, which they call Nicks Thins; at which time ſeveral friends and neighbours of both ſexes are invited, to aſſiſt in bringing home the corn, who meet with pleaſant ſmiling countenances, to put up the ſtow, where, after the work is finiſhed, two or three apartments are uſually filled with the company. The ſeveral courſes of diſhes being decently introduced in their order, and removed, the flowing bowl appears, and the glaſs goes round; the Iriſh liquor and converſation expreſs the ſpirit and feaſt as well as the hoſpitality of the people. The muſick afterwards plays up, and as many as chuſe it, take each a partner to dance. In this jovial and ſolemniſome manner,

they paſs away the time till next morning, with cheerful companions, laſſes, and bowls, verifying the proverb, "A feaſt or a famine in Scilly."

Houſes are built with moor-ſtones, which lie in great quantities upon the ſurface of the earth; ſome are dug out of quarries, a little below the ſurface of the earth, and others are brought from the ſhores where they abound. Bricks are brought from England, there being no proper earth for making them in the iſlands. They make lime by burning of Engliſh limeſtone, brought here in veſſels for ballaſt. Their mortar is tempered with a ſifted earth which they call ram, and is ſaid to make the ſtrongeſt cement for binding the rock ſtones together. The outſide chinks of the ſtone walls are filled up with white mortar, as well for ornament, as for reſiſting of moiſture. They cover houſes with ſlates and tiles, but moſtly with ſtraw; the firſt is brought from England, and laid upon the roofs of houſes here as it is there; the latter is of their own product, and the method of covering is with a thin coat, which is commonly renewed every year, when harveſt is over, and they begin thraſhing their corn, binding the coat with ſtraw ropes, as has been deſcribed. The apartments of their dwellings are apt to be damp on account of the rock ſtone walls, which are porous and attract moiſture: The proper remedy to cure this dampneſs in rooms is plaiſtering well their inſide, and wainſcotting over it, which, with keeping fires now and then in the rooms, are ſufficient. The apartments of ſome houſes are ſpacious, and handſome, and genteely furniſhed, in the ſame manner as in England; in others they are ſmall and contracted, where you may ſee them adorned with pictures, ears of corn, and wreck furniture of various kinds; the laſt of which are ſent them by the hand of Providence.

All

All timber is brought hither, which is in uſe, and none grows upon the iſlands fit for building houſes with; ſome comes in by ſhip-wrecks. Deal, or fir, is uſed for moſt occaſions of building, ſuch as roofing houſes and churches in the iſlands, laying floors, lining rooms, making tables, and other kinds of houſehold furniture. They have very good workmen, who make tables, chairs, cheſts of drawers of mahogany and other fine woods, &c. which are here compleatly finiſhed, as any where. Theſe woods are for the moſt part cheaply purchaſed out of ſhips coming in here from the Weſt Indies, or other foreign parts, in their return to England.

There being no owners of houſes and lands in Scilly, the people's hindrances in the improvement of land and trade are the ſhort leaſes, and ſcarcity of houſes to be met with; it requiring an intereſt to procure a houſe, and another for a leaſe of one; on which account it was uſual here to engage houſes at the deceaſe of the perſons who at that time occupied them. If any houſes are built by leave, at the expence of an iſlander, they become the property of the proprietor after a ſhort term, of about twenty-one years, or thirty-one at the furtheſt term; ſo that no iſlander poſſeſſes houſe or land but upon pleaſure or a ſhort leaſe; and on that account no one will build or repair houſes but ſuch as are obliged to do it, for their preſent convenience, and in the cheapeſt manner they can, as they know their families cannot reap any future advantage from money ſo laid out, and perhaps if they happen to diſoblige the ſteward in any matter, they may be diſpoſſeſſed, as has been the caſe. The perſons in truſt for the proprietor of the iſlands have uſually made their own advantage of them, by engroſſing too much of the trade into their own hands, very injurious to the inhabitants, and the good intent of the repoſers of that truſt. If inſtead of the cuſtom of letting ſhort leaſes, long leaſes were let, as in Cornwall, and other parts, it would much encourage the preſent tenants to

cultivate the coarse grounds, to rebuild their houses, and at the same time free the Lord from the continual charge of repairs, an article subject to much fraud, and induce foreigners to settle here to build new houses, and promote trade. Formerly the agent had the direction and management of all matters relating to houses and land, and also had it in his power to distribute favour or shew vengeance, in unequal measure; and it was his interest to keep the people poor and in ignorance. But the present agent is a gentleman esteemed for his generosity, good sense, humanity, honour, and integrity; well known for his encouragement of literature, and the sciences, as well for his extensive knowledge, and exact judgment in trade and commerce.

There is but one grist-mill in all the islands, which is the wind mill on Peninis, kept in repair by the Lord-proprietor of the islands, for the convenience of his tenants, who, for the want of such a mill, would be under the necessity of sending the best part of their corn over to Cornwall to be ground, it a great loss to the publick, as well as a great expence to individuals, especially the poorer sort of the inhabitants. If at any time it happens to be a calm, so that this one mill cannot work, or happens to be out of repair, or chances to be too much crowded by the islanders, people who cannot so conveniently served here, must grind their corn at home; for which purpose almost every house is furnished with a hand mill, called a guern. This mill consists of two small stones of about two feet diameter, and four inches thick, in the shape of common mill-stones, which may be set closer to one another or wider (as they chuse to have coarse or fine meal), by raising or depressing the upper stone. The mill is placed at such a height from the ground, in a square frame of wood, as that a person may stand and easily turn the upper stone, by means of a stick five feet long, and one inch and a half diameter, one end of which rests in a socket made for it in the middle of the radius

of

of the upper ſtone, and the upper end of the ſtick is inſerted in a hole in a beam of the chamber above; in theſe two holes, the long ſtick ſtanding obliquely, turns eaſily, with the hand, but the ſtone being of a ſmall area, and little weight, the corn is a long time grinding.

The preſent iſlanders, of both ſexes, are commonly civil to ſtrangers, and remarkable for ſpeaking good Engliſh, though in general very illiterate, before the Society in London, for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, eſtabliſhed ſchools in each iſland. The men, though at other times, employed about huſbandry, are much uſed to boats and fiſhing, which renders them active and hardy. They are alſo uſed to fowling in the winter, and conſequently are very fit to make either good ſoldiers or ſailors; and in time of danger, the ſecurity of the iſlands muſt chiefly depend upon the ſpirit and docility of the inhabitants; for without this the garriſon would be of little conſequence.

The inhabitants employ themſelves in huſbandry, fiſhing, and making kelp. Their ſituation for huſbandry is very convenient; their being in ſuch little iſlands places them near the ſea; and the ore-weed, which, with the manure of their ſheep, and other cattle, a good natured ſoil, and plenty of ſtones on every ſide to make fences, are great encouragements to induſtry. But they have much courſe land, one reaſon of which ſeems to be, that the Lord grants leaſes for no more than to the term of twenty-one years; and the greateſt part of that term muſt be expired before any improvements of conſequence can be completed; this tenure, therefore, as long as it continues, will probably continue their courſe lands, as well as their poor houſes, in their preſent condition.

The men of theſe iſlands are very loyal ſubjects, endowed with much natural ſtrength of body and mind, giving proofs of

of their fortitude in bearing fatigues and hardships, are very good seamen and pilots. As all the harbours of Scilly have rocks in abundance without and some within them, ships coming in, although they may have been here often before, generally chuse to take a pilot, especially if the wind blows hard. These pilots have something singular and daring in their manner of getting on board ships as they come in; they go off ten or twelve together, and from their little boats steering up a long side, the pilot jumps into the ship; and the boat then goes away to another ship, drops another man, then to a third, and so on till they have but two men left in the boat, which then returns, and is rowed to the first shore they can best get at. As almost every ship takes a pilot, this encourages them to venture, oftentimes for so small a reward as five shillings; and custom makes them so dextrous, that not so many accidents happen, as might be expected. The women are very ingenious in knitting and needle-work, and also in talents of good housewifery, nor do they want beauty, and other engaging qualities, to recommend them. The children or youth discover very forward capacities for improvement, which, for want of proper education they are frustrated in and lost. The Society in London for promoting Christian Knowledge, in the year 1752, accepted a trust from the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, rector of Brosely, in Shropshire, who gave two hundred and fifty pounds benefaction, towards the expence of feeding a clergyman to reside at the Island of Trefco, hoping that it might in time, and by the same charitable motives, making an equal impression upon others, become a sufficiency for the said purpose; but being for some time insufficient for the intended purpose, the plan was afterwards changed; and in 1765 the Society opened schools in each of the off islands, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, my predecessor; and since that time the said Society opened two more schools in St. Mary's Island, wherein poor children are taught to read, and are instructed in the principles of Christianity; but the

poor

poor inhabitants are in great want of a proper perſon to teach youth writing and accounts, on which account young men are at a loſs to know how to keep a ſea-journal, for which reaſon they are not fit to take the charge of a veſſel, which ſeveral young men here might do, if they could write and caſt accounts properly, as they are very expert in ſea affairs, ſo far as they know, and might become more uſeful members of ſociety, and get preferment if they were properly inſtructed to write and caſt accounts before they are put apprentices. In the year 1747 the Earl of Godolphin was pleaſed to appoint a perſon to inſtruct twelve poor children in reading, writing, and caſting accounts, and allowed a competent maintenance to the ſchoolmaſter for that number, which is yet continued. When there is a ſchoolmaſter in Scilly, whoſe capacity, example, and diligence, are equal to the truſt, there will be ſo numerous a ſchool, as with the Lord-proprietor's gratuity will ſet the maſter above want, and anſwer all the purpoſes of theſe iſlanders, in conjunction with the ſchools ſupported by the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge. When the Earl of Godolphin granted the benefaction for twelve poor children to be taught gratis, his Lordſhip was pleaſed to direct that theſe children ſhould be nominated by the twelve Council-men; but when the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge opened ſchools here for the inſtruction of poor children, under the inſpection of the late Rev. Mr. Lewis, he petitioned his patron to allow him the inſpection and appointment of the poor children inſtructed at his Lordſhip's expence, that he might have an opportunity of removing ſuch poor children from theſe ſchools ſupported by the Society, as could read tolerably well, to his Lordſhip's ſchool, to be inſtructed in writing and caſting accounts, that as many children as poſſible might receive inſtruction, and partake of his Lordſhip's charitable donation. The Earl of Godolphin was pleaſed to grant his chaplain's requeſt, as being the moſt proper perſon here to ſuperintend the inſtruction of poor children.

When

When the late schoolmaster died, I appointed a person recommended to me by his Lordship's steward in Cornwall, and put such poor children from the aforesaid schools, as I found, from time to time, had improved in reading, to his Lordship's school, to be taught to write and to cast accounts, and visited the school almost every day to see that the schoolmaster did his duty in a proper manner, and what progress the poor children made in learning, that I might discharge some and take in others; which I continued to do without any interruption, till the year 1790, when the schoolmaster, whom I appointed, was taken ill of a scorbutick complaint: He was advised by the surgeon, that attended him in his illness to decline the school for a fortnight or three weeks, for a little relaxation, which he accordingly did, thinking that no fault would be found, nor any advantage taken against him. In a few days after the steward informed him that people complained on account of the want of a person to teach the children, and to keep them from running about the streets, and desired that the parish clerk might be permitted to keep school in the Council-house, to keep the people quiet, till he became better; the schoolmaster gave his consent to this, but afterwards suspected this proposal was not made out of friendship to him, or through any regard for the welfare of the inhabitants, but on purpose to deprive him of the school; because when the former schoolmaster was sick, for a considerable time, no such complaint was made. He desired me to go with him to the Council-house to inform the parish clerk that he did not mean to decline teaching the twelve poor children, only those whose parents paid for instruction, as he said he must have some subsistence as well in sickness, as in health, and gave orders for the twelve poor children to attend his house as before, which order was countermanded by the steward, but for what reason I never heard. The schoolmaster made this known to the surgeon, and desired his advice what to do, who recommended a petition to the Duke of Leeds, to be signed by the

schoolmaster's

schoolmaster's father-in-law, who was a Council-man. The next time I saw him he informed me what advice the surgeon had given him, and desired me to draw up a petition for him to send to the Duke of Leeds. I told him, if he intended to apply to his Grace, the best way, in my opinion, would be to have a general petition drawn, and to get it signed by as many of the principal inhabitants as durst do it, as his Grace knew no more of his father-in-law than of any other inhabitant. As I always heard so great a character of the Duke of Leeds, I thought his Grace was endued with more generosity and humanity than to suffer such an unfair advantage to be taken of a poor sick man, who had gained the approbation of the inhabitants, and had proved himself to be a valuable member of the community, by his diligence and fidelity in teaching children; I thought a general petition would have more weight with his Grace than a petition signed only by one man. According to the schoolmaster's request I drew up a petition to the Duke of Leeds, to desire his Grace would be pleased to suffer me to have the direction of the school supported at his expence here as usual, wherein I set forth the distressed situation of the poor schoolmaster, who was a cripple, and was entirely deprived of the means of getting a livelihood, if the school should be taken from him. The schoolmaster went with the petition to the most substantial of his Grace's tenants in the different islands, and got it signed by more than two thirds of them; very few that were asked, refused to sign it, and those few who refused, declared they did not refuse to sign the petition out of any animosity, or dislike, either to him or me, but for fear of offending the steward, as they said it probably might be in his power to injure them, if they should sign any thing that he did not approve. As the Duke of Leeds was at that time Secretary of State, I thought his Grace's attention might be so much taken up with the weighty affairs of the public, that probably he could not have leisure to pay that regard to his own concerns,

as he otherwiſe might; ſo the petition was ſent incloſed in a letter to the Dutcheſs of Leeds, upon ſuppoſition that her Grace might become an advocate in behalf of the poor injured ſchoolmaſter, as it was ſigned by many of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants. About a fortnight after the petition was ſent off, the pariſh clerk, with the aſſurance of a mountebank, made a proclamation in the church upon a Sunday, immediately after divine ſervice was ended, wherein he ſignified that the Dutcheſs of Leeds had received a petition ſigned by ſeveral perſons, ſome of whoſe names he ſuppoſed to be forged; but her Grace, he ſaid, did not interfere in any of the Duke of Leeds's affairs. As the petition was ſent back to the ſteward here, he could ſee who had ſigned it, and in conſequence thereof he raiſed the rents of ſeveral perſons under the pretence of a retaliation upon them, for ſigning a petition to injure him, and threatened others in ſuch a manner as made them very unhappy. No perſon ſigned the petition with any intention of injuring the ſteward; all that was meant by it was to get the injured ſchoolmaſter reinſtated, and that the education of youth might be properly attended to, as before. When the ſchoolmaſter found the petition was not attended with ſucceſs, he took the matter ſo much to heart, that he was not fit for any thing afterwards, as he was undone by loſing the ſchool, he having ſunk all his property, and had gone in debt to enlarge his houſe, for the purpoſe of keeping ſchool at home, he being a cripple was not able to walk to the Council-houſe, near a mile diſtant; beſides, as his houſe was more central, it ſuited the generality of the inhabitants better than the Council-houſe. As he had no uſe of his houſe, which is ſituated out of the way of trade, he could not ſell it to get back any part of the money he had laid out upon it, that he might leave the iſlands, and go elſewhere, to ſeek a livelihood; he pined away with grief and vexation, and in a ſhort time afterwards he bid adieu to all the vexations of this troubleſome world. He uſed to ſay a more ſtiff and

hard-hearted

hard-hearted thing could not be done, then, after he had sunk his property to build his house, for which he had no lease, to take the school from him, which was the only way he had to get his living by, without letting him know what fault he had been guilty of, or giving him a chance of a fair trial: If the steward, he observed, had paid him back the money which he had laid out upon his house, it would not have seemed so hard, as that money, with industry, would have put him in a way of living in another place.

The people of these islands trade in several sorts of commodities usually sold in shops, many of which they are furnished with from England, and ships coming in, or passing by the islands supply the rest of their occasions. With these strangers they sometimes exchange dried fish, cattle or provisions of the islands, for such commodities as they want. Liquors are sold without licence, by as many persons as please, all over the islands. The several trades of bakers, brewers, coopers, butchers, weavers, taylors, mantuamakers, shoemakers, shipwrights, joiners, carpenters, masons, smiths, glaziers, barbers, &c. are exercised here.

A fleet of coasters, forced in by an easterly wind, is of advantage to the islanders, as well in their pilotage of them into the harbours, as in the traffick, and expences of the people there. Commanders and passengers of ships from the West Indies, or other foreign parts, putting in, never fail of shewing their liberality, and of leaving some of their commodities and riches behind them. By this means the islanders are supplied with a stock of rum, brandy, wine, and other foreign liquors; some for consumption upon the islands, and some for exportation elsewhere. For the sake of this trade, which is their principal dependance or profit, the people of Scilly are very great hazards in going off with their small boats to supply themselves from shipping passing by, showing

unbounded courage and resolution, in venturing, when the seas run mountains high.

The manufacture of the islanders, is spinning their own wool and cotton, knitting stockings of it, and weaving it into cloth, which serves for the clothing of many of the inhabitants, who are, by their situation, the sons and daughters of God's Providence; and accordingly are otherwise cloathed and supplied out of wrecks, sent in by the sea, the spoil of their rich neighbours.

The coin here is of the same kind and value with the current coin of England; also French crowns and Spanish dollars pass current. The money circulating here is chiefly from the payment of the King's forces, who are paid every two months, by the commanding officer, and also from ships putting in; by which their stock of money in trade upon the islands differs, according to the visits they receive from foreigners, depending on uncertain accidents and contingencies. And by shipping thus coming in from England or abroad, the inhabitants of these islands are furnished with news and supplies of conversation, as well as several kinds of tokens of the generosity of strangers, with whom they sometimes make a very friendly acquaintance.

These islanders pay neither land tax, window tax, malt tax, nor excise. They pay a small rate to support the churches, and to maintain the poor. Soldiers are quartered in farmers' and tradesmen's houses at four-pence a day; formerly these people applied to the commanding officer to have the soldiers quartered upon them for supplying their common household provisions, fish and potatoes, and making them have money; for now, as every kind of provision is become in season and dear, they think it a hardship to find them victuals for four-pence a day with them. Some five others in towards the garrison,

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or elſe in ſmall boats out of the garriſon; theſe generally provide for themſelves, and have billets upon the farmers to ſupply them with proviſions at the ſelling price, which is no hardſhip, but a great advantage to the farmer, who is ſure to be paid every tide whatſo; but if he ſells his proviſions to any iſlander, he perhaps may wait a long time for payment. It is very hard upon ſeveral poor families, to be obliged to find a ſoldier victuals for four-pence a day that can hardly tell how to provide for their own families, for the want of trade and employment.

There being no market in the iſlands, people agree to take their ſhares of meat as ſuits their occaſion, when cattle are appointed to be killed; by beſpeaking what meat they chuſe none is left unſold, but each family has its proper allowance. The people of St. Mary's are ſometimes further ſupplied with ſeveral ſorts of proviſions brought over in boats from the off iſlands, when the weather will permit of a viſit from thoſe iſlanders; or as the time and occaſion ſuits them for ſelling their commodities. And by the diligent watching and attendance of ſome more than others, at the coming over of theſe off iſland boats, there is a very unequal diſtribution of fowls, rabbits, eggs, freſh fiſh, &c. brought over, occaſioning diſputes ſometimes among friends and neighbours.

Beef, mutton, and lamb, ſell generally from three-pence to four-pence per pound; veal and pork are uſually ſold at three-pence per pound, which at a very ſcarce time. Freſh butter and cheeſe made in the iſlands are ſcarce commodities; eggs are four for a penny all the year round, though they are ſometimes difficult to get, but in ſummer they are always very plentiful. A good groſs fiſh, in ſummer, for a ſhilling, and at Chriſtmas for half a crown or three ſhillings; a good fowl, or a rabbit, ſells for ſix-pence. Freſh fiſh taken about the iſlands is very cheap and plentiful at ſome ſeaſons; a turbot is

ſold

sold for about one shilling and six-pence here, which at London market would fetch a guinea.

The time of the greatest scarcity here is in the months of February, March, and April, when the island stock laid in, but in part, by the common people, now deceived in their hopes of vessels putting in with farther supplies, is almost expended. But some persons of better circumstances and fortune than these, and not trusting to providence, beyond their fore-sight given, lay in a stock of foreign necessaries sufficient to guard against all disappointments; out of which stock they supply their neighbours at a good advantage to themselves; and the occasions of some who can afford to pay for their negligence, in not using their own fore-sight.

The cattle, fowls, sheep, hogs, &c. in the islands, are mostly the property of the upper people in the country, and not of the common inhabitants or traders in the towns, the latter in times of scarcity are therefore little benefited by them; them sold at high prices by the owners reserving them for the top market when strangers come in. But the poorer sort of inhabitants never want a sufficiency of fish and potatoes, their common food, nor yet of barley bread, which generally are plentiful throughout the islands. The greatest scarcity among the middling sort of people, is the want of common desirable luxuries; but they are never so pinched as sailors are often on board ships at sea. However, most of the island inhabitants are very hospitable and generous in their time of plenty.

They want a constant regular, and open speedy communication with England for many reasons, but chiefly because living only a small part of cultivated land, and many [illegible] they could thrift without others; and at times [illegible] of things after long voyages which have, for short [illegible]

but [illegible] fat

fat cattle of the iſlands bring a great price, and the iſlanders are eager to ſell what they deſigned for their own proviſion, depending upon a paſſage to the main for a freſh ſupply for themſelves; but their reckoning is not always juſt, for they have been ſeveral weeks without receiving any proviſion whatſoever or any intelligence from the main. It would be more comfortable, as well as more plentiful living here for people of commerce or fortune, and might therefore promote their ſettling here, if they had a ſmall veſſel of forty tons paſſing and repaſſing, as the weather would permit; and I think that fifty or ſixty pounds a year, added to the honeſt freight and trade, would maintain ſuch a veſſel.

Theſe iſlanders are furniſhed with coals by coaſting veſſels from different parts of Wales, at about twenty-eight ſhillings a chaldron: Sometimes they are furniſhed with old ſhip timber for fewel, which is driven in upon the ſhores when veſſels are loſt near the iſlands; and when old veſſels are ripped up here they afford plenty of timber for fewel, and for repairing houſes: The iſlands afford no other fewel, but turf, furze, broom, and fern, which ſerve the common people for ordinary firing.

Among all theſe iſlands, every man's ſmall boat is his principal dependance, whereby he provides for the ſupport of his family, except in St. Mary's Iſland, where are ſeveral that do not get their livelihood by going in boats a fiſhing or to pilot ſhips, but by farming, merchandize, and trades of different kinds. Perſons who are not in circumſtances to become ſeparate owners of theſe ſmall boats, join their ſhares of expence in building them, and to reap the fruits of their ſeveral induſtries, in partnerſhip, according to the number of perſons concerned, who are from two to half a dozen, or upwards.

The

The *alga marina*, *fucus*, or ore-weed, is of great benefit to thefe iſlands, and grows plentifully upon the rocks, which when the tide is out are uncovered, and all the ſhores cuppiſh this uſeful plant, as food for the cattle; yet this is not the only uſe they make of it, for they collect, dry, and burn it, 'till it runs into a lump, or rather a kind of ſalt droſs, which they export to Briſtol and other parts, as one principal ingredient for making glaſs. It is alſo proper for making allum and ſoap. Some years they make as much kelp, or melted ore-weed, as brings into the iſlands from five to ſeven hundred pounds.

Kelp is made in the months of June and July; for after July they think it for their advantage not to gather any more weed, but let it grow till the following year. There are ſeveral ſorts of this *alga marina*; the groſs bottle ore, which has hollow nobs, or puſtles, in it, is reckoned to make the beſt kelp. Each iſland has its proper limits aſſigned for gathering, of which limits the inhabitants are exceeding jealous, and will not ſuffer any to tranſgreſs, and cut ore-weed in the territories aſſigned them. Seldom a year paſſes but ſome perſons are brought before the Council, to be reprimanded and puniſhed for encroaching upon the territories of other iſlands. As the rocks near the ſhore cannot furniſh a ſufficiency of this valuable ore-weed, they go off in fair weather at full ſea, and place their boats among the diſtant ledges, where any perſon is at liberty to go; when the water ſinks and their boat grounds, they get out of it, and with hooks, cut off from the rocks the ore-weed, and load their boats; when the tide riſes their boat floats, and they bring their cargo into their own iſland, where they ſpread it thin upon the beach that it may dry; after it has been turned often, and is dry, if the weather is likely to prove wet, they cock the ore, as they term it, in the ſame manner as hay is commonly done in England, but in much leſs heaps, and let it reſt. Having thus prepared the

ore,

ore, and made a circular shelving pit in the sand, seven feet wide and three feet deep, they line the sides of the pit with stones, that whilst they are stirring the ore-weed, neither sand nor earth may insinuate itself into the kelp, and debase it; then putting a small bush of furze lighted into the bottom of the pit, they place carefully and lightly some of the driest ore-weed on the fire. The fire weak at the first, they nurse it with great care 'till it gains strength, and then feed it with fresh ore. At this time the smoke of the ore-weed rises and spreads itself with the wind, like a thick heavy mist, with a most disagreeable scent, and if it be calm weather, it hangs in the air for some time after the burning is over. When a sufficient quantity of ore-weed is laid on, and the fire is become very strong, the whole has the appearance of bright burning embers; and when they have burnt as much ore-weed as they intended at that time, they then fall to mixing and stirring it with iron rakes, from one side of the pit to the other, 'till it begins to run, and an imperfect kind of vitrification ensues; and when all the mass is melted, they let it settle, and it consolidates into a lump at the bottom of the pit, and is fit for exportation when it becomes cold.

There is great difference in the quality of kelp, and it requires more skill in burning than can readily be imagined. That which has the closest texture and closest grain is to be preferred. Kelp is an alkaline fixed salt, into which all vegetables turn when they are burnt, in the like manner; it will waste and suffer, if exposed to rain, and therefore the sooner it is shipped off the better it must be, and the more in weight. The art of making this valuable article was never known in these Islands till the year 1684, when a person came over from Cornwall for the very purpose of carrying on this manufacture, and who, by introducing it, has been a great benefactor to the inhabitants; who have reason to convert his memory with gratitude. When kelp was first made here, they sold it for

eighteen shillings a ton, to the Lord-proprietor's agent, who took it off their hands for rent, or accounted with them for the same. Sometime afterwards he gave them twenty shillings a ton, and had twenty-one hundreds to the ton, and good weight; he sent it to market in England, from whence it returned him considerable profit: When the inhabitants found out by strangers what price kelp brought in England, they wished to have the privilege of selling it to the best advantage, that they might make the most of the produce of their own labour, as they had been offered a better price for it by some stranger; but when the Lord's steward heard of their being offered a higher price, he gave the inhabitants to understand that it was his privilege to have the kelp in preference, and he threatened to turn any person out of his holding, that should attempt to sell either kelp or fish, to any one but himself, and at his own price; by this means of keeping the inhabitants in ignorance, and in a servile state of fear, he engrossed whatever he liked to himself. They were afraid of offending the steward, and durst not make their grievance known to the Lord, for fear they should fare the worse for it afterwards, as the steward kept them so much under; he kept house like a nobleman, and treated all strange gentlemen in a liberal manner, who gave him so great a character, that the Lord put implicit confidence in him, which gave him an opportunity of oppressing the poor tenants as he chused. No person at that time durst send a petition to the Lord, about any matter, without first shewing it to the steward, and if it happened to suit his own purpose it was forwarded; if it did not, it must not be forwarded to the Lord. The Collector of the Customs here and the steward had a difference, on account of the steward's getting the Collector's sister with child, whom the steward afterwards refused to marry; so the Collector, when he found how the case was, and in order to retaliate on the steward, put the inhabitants on to apply to the Lord, and to state to him what hardships they laboured under, particularly

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by not having the opportunity of selling their kelp and fish to the best advantage. By the Collector's persuasion, some of the most intelligent men from the different islands were deputed by the other inhabitants, to carry a memorial from them to the Earl of Godolphin, setting forth to his Lordship the hardships they laboured under by being hindered by his Lordship's steward from selling their kelp and fish in the best manner they could, to whoever would give them the highest price, and at what market they should think fit to carry it. Those who were deputed to go to London with the memorial to the Earl of Godolphin, thought proper to wait upon his Lordship's steward in Cornwall, to let him know what they were going to London about; so to save them trouble and expence he persuaded them to return, and assured them that no person whatever had any right to hinder them and their neighbours from making the most of the product of their own labour, and that no person in future should prevent them from selling their kelp and fish, wherever they pleased, and to whoever would give them the most for it. As the steward here had a long lease of several houses, and much land here, he was not much afraid of any complaints against him from the islanders, because the Lord could not deprive him of his leaseholds, and as his salary for the stewardship was only ten pounds a year, he did not look upon that as a considerable loss to him, he having no family, and a considerable estate in Cornwall. I have been told by several people that the steward used to say, though his salary was only ten pounds a year, yet he could make upwards of three hundred pounds a year by his stewardship, which probably might be true, as he did as he pleased with every matter in Scilly. After he lost the privilege of having the kelp and fish from the inhabitants at his own price, he could not make so much money; and the islanders were so benefitted by selling their kelp to other people, that they got more than double the price the steward gave them for it. The average price of kelp in Scilly for

the laſt ten or twelve years, has been about forty-four ſhillings a ton; and when they can get that price for it, an induſtrious man, I have been told, may get five or ſix pounds during the two months of the kelp ſeaſon, which is a great advantage to many poor families, it being a manufacture that employs a great number of both men, women, and children.

St. MARY's ISLAND.

THIS is the largeſt of all the Scilly Iſlands, and moſt cultivated, containing more inhabitants, and of much more value to the Lord-proprietor than any of the reſt. About a century ago it was reckoned to contain more than two thirds of the inhabitants reſiding upon all theſe iſlands, but the families on the off iſlands are much more encreaſed ſince that time. It contains, at preſent, about two hundred families, and near eight hundred inhabitants. Its rent is between three and four hundred pounds a year. Its greateſt length is about two miles and a half, and it may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference, lying in a projected and retracted form; and contains, by eſtimation, about one thouſand ſix hundred and forty acres, including the land within the garriſon. Hugh Town is the capital of this iſland, which contains near half the inhabitants upon the iſland. It is ſituated upon the low land of the iſthmus, which joins the main part of the iſland to the high land of the garriſon above the town, which is next it, being at the foot of the garriſon hill, on the back, and waſhed by the ſea of the pool on its front, where ſhips are moored or lie aground, at low water. This town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and two croſs ones, of ſtrong ſtone-built houſes, where are ſhopkeepers, innkeepers, and all ſorts of trades-people required in the iſlands. Here is the cuſtom-houſe, to which belong a collector, ſurveyor, and ſix other officers, under the direction of the two principals. The cuſtom-houſe was erected here in the time of Mr. John Cridge, grand-father of the late Mr. John Cridge, Deputy Controllery of Maſters here, deceaſed, about the year 1696, who was then Lieutenant of the independent company of invalids here in garriſon, and who alſo had then the command as Deputy Governor. He obſerved ſome abuſes committed in ſmuggling to England at that time, and his repreſentation thereof

thereof occasioned the first setting up of a Custom-house in Scilly, with its officers, to curb that illicit trade, so prejudicial to the revenue and the fair trader. The steward's house, situated at the South end of the town is a handsome strong piece of architecture, built at the expence of the late Earl of Godolphin. In this town is the Council-house, where the Council-men meet on the last Saturday in every month, to hear complaints, and to settle disputes, as well as to keep the peace, and give orders to punish offenders, and to see that the poor are taken care of in a proper manner. Under one part of this house is the common prison, wherein thieves and refractory people are confined; and under the other part of the Council-room, the farmers expose their beef, mutton, and other meat, for sale. This town stands E. S. E. and W. N. W. wherein are several store-houses, in which the Lord-proprietor's steward lays up and secures the property of his Lordship, taken out of wrecks or otherwise belonging to his Lordship, as well as the cargoes of such vessels as may be discharged here on account of the vessels having received damage, till they be re-shipped, or otherwise disposed of. At the West end of the town a pier was built about the year 1601, which was become very ruinous; it was rebuilt by the late Earl of Godolphin, in an elegant manner, at the expence of eleven hundred pounds. It was begun in the year 1749, and finished in 1751; it is four hundred and thirty feet long, twenty feet wide in the narrowest part, twenty-three wide at the pier head, as many high from the foundation, and has there fifteen feet water at a spring tide, and ten at a neap tide; it will secure vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burden, not only close to the quay, but also along the strand of the town. In the middle of the main-street, opposite the Custom-house, stands an upright post, where advertisements are generally stuck up, and offenders in language or morality are publickly whipped by order of the Council-men. For supplying the inhabitants with water, there are several shallow wells about

the

the town, in different places, the water of which only ſerves for ordinary uſes. In the year 1718 a dreadful fire happened in this town, which broke out about ſix o'clock in the evening, and was occaſioned by a woman putting a loaf of bread to bake on the hearth, who had not ſecured the fewel properly; ſo the fire caught it, and in a ſhort time the houſe was in a flame; and there happened to be at that time, a fleet of ſhips in at New Grimſby Harbour and St. Hellen's Pool, when moſt of the men belonging to the town were put on board veſſels, by order of the Collector of the Cuſtoms, as extra officers to prevent ſmuggling, by which means few men were left at home, and they were not able to extinguiſh the fire, which broke out at a houſe then almoſt in the middle of the town; the tide then happened to be out, ſo that no water could be conveniently procured, and the wind being ſtrong at N. E. as it generally is when any large fleets are in this port, all the houſes, on that ſide of the ſtreet where the fire happened, were conſumed, to the Southward, till an opening ſtopped the progreſs of the devouring flames; and the houſes, that were then burnt down, remained many years in ruins before they were rebuilt.

By the low ſituation of this town, or the ill contrivance of thoſe that built it, being almoſt level with every high tide, the water comes into ſome of the dwellers' back court yards and houſes built on the ſtrand. At ſuch times of tide, ſome are greatly incommoded. The town, as it is at preſent ſituated, is ſubject to be deſtroyed by inundation of the ſea, which if it ſhould happen in the night, many people are liable to be drowned in their beds. On September 26, 1744, in the afternoon, it being a very high tide, the ſea rolled in vaſt mountains, driven by the winds, and broke over the banks of Porth Creſſa, next the Southward, whence it entered the town with ſuch violence and rapidity, as threatened the levelling of all the houſes. One of the torrents, paſſing directly over the

the iſthmus to the pool, took a houſe and a lime kiln away as it went; the other part of it went through the ſteward's former houſe, which it partly deſtroyed, filling the rooms, and carrying away the furniture with it; a third torrent beyond this came down and joined it, paſſing both together through the ſtreets of the town, with great fury to the oppoſite ſea, alſo carrying away furniture and filling the rooms of the houſes. The damages done to ſome at that time were very conſiderable, but the ſteward ſuſtained moſt. If it had happened in the night time, as it did in the afternoon, when ſeveral inhabitants were obliged to quit their houſes and fly for refuge, it is reaſonably ſuppoſed, that thoſe who eſcaped would have been drowned people. Moſt of the people were drawn out of their houſes before this flood began, by a curioſity to behold the proſpect of the ſea, appearing as if it was going to overwhelm the whole town, but they were forced to fly before its fury, as it ſuddenly paſſed over its bounds. At this time great ſtones were thrown by the ſea into ſome houſes ſtanding next it, in different parts of the iſland. The walls of ſome houſes were beaten down, and the dwellers therein had but juſt time to eſcape with their lives out of the windows before it happened. Moſt of the low land was then overflowed, and ſome of the ſtone hedges were levelled.

On the ſame day the earthquake happened at Liſbon, in the year 1755, the ſhock was felt here by ſeveral people on ſhore; one man told me he then happened to be ſitting upon the ſide of his bed, which he felt to ſhake under him, and which frightened him very much. Several people ran out of their houſes for fear they would fall upon them, and wondered what was the matter, as they heard a noiſe like thunder, or like the rattling of a wheel carriage upon a ſtony road at a diſtance. Several boats were lying then upon the ſtrand, which the tide had left dry for ſeveral hours, and which floated by the coming in of the ſea ſo ſuddenly, that they roſe ſeveral feet

feet from the ground in the space of a minute or two, and the sea went out again as quick as it came in, and left the beach dry again. It came in and went out again in the space of a few minutes, and remained as before; this happened to be almost at the time of the ebb tide; when the sea was at low water, it flowed again regularly as it did before. A man happened to be in the garrison at the same time, and looking at a large rock near the shore called the Newman, he saw the sea rush upon it, and to rise suddenly as though it had been driven by a violent storm, notwithstanding it happened to be then quite a calm. The present commanding officer then happened to be on board a ship riding at anchor in smooth water, in the harbour of St. Helen's Pool, which, he said, swung suddenly round several times, and greatly surprised all the people on board, as the air was calm and very fine weather.

On the 7th day of December, 1771, happened to be a high tide, and the sea broke in from Porth Cressa, and filled the town; no great damage was done by this inundation. The same day a ship from Jamaica, riding to her anchors in St. Mary's Road, the seamen cut away her masts, the storm being so violent, lest she should founder.

This island is defended by a strong garrison, situated upon a peninsula, on the West side of Hugh Town, which it overlooks, and the harbour, and commands the country that way. It consists a company of soldiers, a master gunner, and six other gunners. The barracks are at the entrance into the lines, which being built with stone-stone, make a good appearance; and being flanked with bastions, and salient angles at proper distances, which were designed to go quite round this peninsula, the whole circuit is about a mile and a half. The first thing after passing the barracks is the magazine for keeping gunpowder, which is arched over with stone-

ſtone, and covered with ſlate upon the ſtone work, which renders it bomb proof, and not liable to be ſet on fire. On the S. and W. ſides of it the earth is much higher than the eves of it, and the N. and E. ſides are defended by a high parapet of ſtone and earth, which is proof againſt any ſhot. It was built about the year 1742. On the E. ſide is the entrance into the area, where is a paſſage, all around, betwixt it and the parapet, ſo wide as to keep off all damp from the gunpowder. There are two windows, one on the N. ſide and the other on the S. defended both on the inſide and outſide with copper ſhutters, beſides holes all around to let in the air, for the preſervation of the gunpowder.

Near the entrance of the powder magazine is a dungeon, which formerly was the military priſon, wherein mutinous ſoldiers were formerly confined, and a diſmal hole it is! for by its contrivance under a hill, the moiſture upon the ſtone-walls runs down continually; and the bottom of a well, to lodge in, might challenge equal ſafety and accommodation; though ſome ſoldiers have been forced to paſs their time here in ſorrow ſome months; as it was thought unhealthy on account of its dampneſs, being under ground, it is now uſed to put coals in for the uſe of the guard houſe, which is near at hand.

At a little diſtance towards the S. E. from the barrack is King George's Battery, which overlooks the town, and the iſthmus that joins the garriſon to the main land of St. Mary's Iſland, as well as the hills and country beyond it. Upon this noble battery are planted ſeven guns, four-pounders, which are fired every public firing day: The carving gun was formerly placed upon this battery, which was never fired, but to give notice to the iſlanders of the approach of an enemy, who, upon hearing this gun, aſſembled themſelves in a poſture of defence; and as many as could, retired into the garriſon.

garrison. This warning gun was lately taken away from King George's Battery, and is now placed on the E. side of the Store-house Battery, and on the W. side of this battery is a centry-box of stone, wherein soldiers keep watch in time of war.

On the opposite side of the road near this battery is a large lime kiln, which was in use when the garrison works were carried on in 1742. About one hundred yards to the S. is another battery lately named the Duke of Leeds's Battery, where are planted four guns, four-pounders, which have the same command as the guns upon King George's Battery, and between these two batteries is a sally-port. On the outside of the garrison wall is a deep dry ditch, and a glacis about fifty feet wide, which produces fine grass for cattle; this piece of ground has several times been a bone of contention between the commanding officer of the garrison, and the steward of the Lord-proprietor of the islands, as they both claimed the grass that grows on it. It appears by an old book of the parish rates and accounts, that the then commanding officer of the garrison paid the parish rates for this ground, above one hundred years ago, towards the support of the parish poor; but as it is the privilege of the Lord-proprietor of the islands, who is invested with the military government, he can dispose of the herbage of this place to whom he pleases, and the late Lord Godolphin gave it to his steward. On the S. side of the Duke of Leeds's Battery is a large garden and several fine fields belonging to the commanding officer for the time being. About one hundred yards from the Duke of Leeds's Battery, on the S. is Pendinas Battery, so called from a large pit or quarry close by, on the opposite side of the road. Upon this battery are planted four guns, four-pounders, which command Porth Cressa Bay, and the islands. Between this battery and the Duke of Leeds's Battery is another sally-port. There is also another sally-port close under the

W. side of this battery, which leads into a good garden, under the garrison wall, belonging to the commanding officer, which produces all kinds of kitchen stuff in great perfection, as well as fine apples and strawberries, which are very tempting, and often make thieves. This garden is well sheltered from all the blasting winds except the S. E. About a quarter of a mile from this battery near the S. E. point of the garrison, called the Morning Point, the road is cut through a vast rock or quarry substance, where before it was impassible. This and all the other roads within the garrison are very pleasant, in fine weather, where people walk for their health and amusement, as in the Mall at St. James's, the longest of which, about a mile, may therefore be called the Mall of Scilly.

At the Morning Point is a battery which commands the entrance of St. Mary's Sound, upon which are five guns, nine-pounders; between this and Benham Battery, on the outside of the wall, are several little gardens, wherein soldiers raise vegetables for their use. On the top of the rock, where the road is cut through, is placed a centry box wherein soldiers keep watch both day and night. Close under this battery, on the E. point, is a high rock, surrounded by the sea, at high water, called the Great Wrase; near which is another rock, on the S. side, about one hundred yards distant, always above water, called the Biggal of the Wrase; between these two rocks are several ledges, over which a boat may pass at high water. On the N. E. side of the Wrase, is the Funnel-rock, about forty yards distant, which is covered at two hours flood. A boat may safely pass between this rock and the Great Wrase at any time. About forty yards to the W. is a very dangerous ledge which shows at low water, on the S. side of which is deep water for any vessel to pass by; these rocks form the Western side of the entrance of Porth Cressa Bay.

On

On the S. W. point of the garrison, about a furlong from Morning Point, is the Woolpack Battery, so called from a rock in the sea close by, named the Woolpack Rock. Upon this battery are planted eleven long guns, nine-pounders, which command St. Mary's Sound. On the E. side of this battery is a magazine for holding warlike stores, and on the W. side is a sally-port. About one hundred and fifty yards S. S. W. from this point is a rock in the sea called the Woolpack, upon which many vessels have struck. The mark is to keep the next high rock to the Kittern upon the shore of the Gnew in a line with the Light-house. The breast mark, is to keep the inner part of the N. hill of Sampson Island in a line with the inner high top of the Steval Rock, off the W. point of the garrison. Peninis Head and St. Agnes Island make St. Mary's Sound. For sailing into this Sound, keep the bold shore of St. Mary's close aboard, till you come as far as the Woolpack Rock, which appears at low water. Give it a birth of a cable's length from the shore, for two or three ships length in sailing, and observe the above mentioned marks; then port your helm, and keep the starboard shore still close, as far as the Steval Rock above mentioned, which shore is bold. You will by this course avoid the Spanish Ledges, which lie on the larboard hand, near the middle of the entrance of this Sound, and are covered with but six feet at low water. The tide sets out of this Sound E. S. E. half Southerly, and continues till two hours ebb; then it turns and sets in W. N. W. Northerly. The depth of water here is about five fathoms. The mark to go upon the Spanish Ledges, which appear at low water spring tides, is to keep Joseph Hick's house in St. Agnes in a line with the Light-house. The breast mark is to keep the great karn, or heap of rocks, on the S. hill on Brehar Island, in a line with the Steval Rock.

About

About a furlong N. W. from the Woolpack Rock is Bartholomew Battery, whereon four guns are mounted, two nine-pounders, and two four-pounders, which command St. Mary's Sound. On the shore under this battery is a long range of rocks, called Bartholomew Over; off which, near a quarter of a mile W. S. W. lies Bartholomew Ledge, which appears at low water spring tides. The leading mark to go upon this ledge is to keep the Castle of Brehar, a large high rock so called, over the E. part of White Island. The breast mark is to keep the rock called the Cow, upon the shore of St. Agnes Island, in a line with the Light-house. To avoid running upon the Spanish Ledge, the Woolpack Rock, and Bartholomew Ledge, keep Great Minalter Rock, off Sampson Island, in the E. part of the Island of Mincarlo. This course will keep a vessel clear of all danger, till she comes abreast of the Steval Rock aforesaid; then luff up and steer N. N. E. for St. Mary's Road, and keep Droppy-nose Rock, off the E. part of the Gnow, just in a line with the Steval Rock, 'till the vessel opens one of the Eastern islands, called Great Gunilby, with St. Mary's Land, when she may anchor in good ground, about two cables length from the Nut Rock, when it will bear W. N. W. The depth of water from the entrance of St. Mary's Sound to the anchoring ground is from six to twelve fathoms.

At a little distance from the W. point of the garrison is a rock in the sea, surrounded at high water, called the Steval. A small distance to the S. of this rock, a vessel richly laden, called the Triumph, from Jamaica for London, with rum, sugar, dye-wood, and 10,000*l.* in specie, came ashore, in a violent storm in October 1736, and was dashed to pieces, with her cargo almost. The particulars of this wreck I shall mention in another place. At this point a battery was lately erected, where one gun is mounted upon a traversing platform of a new construction; the gun is an eighteen-pounder, which

which can, by means of the moving platform, be easily turned round by one man, and pointed to any direction in a minute's time or less. Near the Steval Rock is a remarkable ledge, which appears at low water, upon which a vessel lately struck, by means of an unskilful pilot, in going out; the vessel belonged to Poole, and was bound to Newfoundland; she was obliged to put back into St. Mary's Pier, where her cargo was taken out, and she underwent a compleat repair before she could proceed on her intended voyage.

About a quarter of a mile N. N. E. from the Steval Rock lies a dangerous sunken ledge called Trefsey. The leading mark to go upon it is to keep the Nut Rock in a line with a high rock in New Grimsby Harbour, called Hangman's Island. The side mark for this ledge is to keep the day mark upon St. Martin's Island, just open with St. Mary's Land. The depth of water here is about twenty-one feet at low water.—About four hundred yards from this ledge, E. N. E. and about the same distance from the Newman Rock, is another sunken ledge, called Woodcock's Ledge. The leading mark to go upon it is to keep the Long Rock upon Mount Flaggon in a line with the top of the Newman Rock. The other mark is to keep the Nut Rock in a line with Patrick Trevillick's house, in Brehar Island. The depth of water here is about seven feet at low water. The tide sets here E. and W.—Another sunken ledge, called the Ledge of the Road, lies about N. and by W. from Woodcock's Ledge, near a quarter of a mile, and about the same distance from the Newman Rock. The leading mark to go upon it is to keep one of the Eastern islands, called Newsure, just open of St. Mary's Island. The other mark is to keep Brehar Church in a line with Nut Rock. The depth of water here is about five fathoms and a half.—On the shore of the garrison, opposite these ledges, are two points of rocks, called the Doctor's Legs; and on the E. of these stands is King Charles's

Charles's Battery, upon which are placed ſeven guns, four of which are twenty-four pounders, and three ſix-pounders. One of the guns, a twenty-four pounder, is mounted upon a traverſing platform, of the ſame conſtruction as that at the W. point of the garriſon near the Sieval Rock. This platform has a ſtone wall built under it, about three quarters of a circle, about two feet thick and four feet high, with the top row of ſtones cut flat, and very ſmooth; the circumference of the circle, from the outſide, is about twenty-three feet diameter; in the centre of this circle of maſonry, a wall is built, about four feet high and five feet ſquare, over the top, upon which ſtands a ſtrong ſquare frame of oak timber, with a middle piece in it. The wooden frame which the gun-carriage ſtands upon, is an oblong ſquare, fourteen feet long and three feet wide within. The two ſides are of deal timber, ſix inches ſquare, with a plank of oak twelve inches wide, and two inches and a half thick, faſtened on againſt each ſide to prevent the gun when fired from going over either ſide; another oak plank is put upon the top of the deal frame, on each ſide, for the trucks of the gun carriage to run upon. This wooden frame has two tranſoms in the fore part about ſix inches ſquare each; a hole goes through the middle of the hinder tranſom, on the fore part of the frame, through which hole goes a large iron bolt, and falls into another hole in the middle piece of the ſtrong frame of timber that reſts upon the ſquare wall built in the centre of the circle. There are two other oaken tranſoms fixed from ſide to ſide in the hinder end of the deal frame, in the ſame manner as at the fore end, about ſix inches aſunder; between theſe two tranſoms, goes a wooden wheel, about eighteen inches diameter, which runs upon the top of the circular wall, and through the centre of this wooden wheel is an iron axis, which projects over the wall; at the hinder part of this wooden platform, and upon the outer end of this iron axis, another wooden wheel is fixed, about five feet, and ſix inches diameter, like the wheel for

ſteering

ſteering a ſhip, with eight ſpokes, which goes round clear off the ground, on the outſide of the circular wall. This gun, which is a twenty-four pounder, near three tons weight, and being in its carriage ſtanding upon this traverſing platform, is turned round by one man, putting his hand to the ſpokes of the large wheel, on the outſide of the wall, with great eaſe; ſo if a veſſel was going ever ſo faſt, this gun, by means of this traverſing platform, may be brought to bear upon it in an inſtant, and perhaps do more execution with a few men than five guns could do properly manned, and managed in the common way.

On the E. ſide of King Charles's Battery is a deep well, for the uſe of the garriſon, which is furniſhed with a windlaſs. This well is ſeldom uſed, except when the other well in the garriſon is exhauſted, as it ſometimes happens. Near this well is the ſtore-houſe, which ſtands about the ſame diſtance of the caſtle from the barracks at the entrance of the garriſon, wherein the warlike ſtores are kept. Behind the ſtore-houſe is the ſhot-yard, wherein is a blackſmith's ſhop; adjacent to the ſmith's forge is a carpenter's working ſhop, and a ſawpit. On the outſide of this ſhot-yard is the ordnance office for the uſe of the ſtore-keeper. Before the ſtore-houſe is a battery fronting St. Mary's Road, where ſeven guns are planted, three eighteen-pounders, three ſix-pounders, and one nine-pounder, which was formerly upon King George's Battery, and called the warning gun.—At a ſmall diſtance from this battery is a rock in the ſea called the Newman. About N. E. and by N. from this rock is Bacon Ledge, at a ſmall diſtance, which appears at low water ſpring tides. The mark to go between Bacon Ledge and the Newman Rock, is to keep Thomas Woodcock's houſe over the middle of Newford Iſland. The depth of water here is between three and four fathoms.

About E. S. E. from the ſtore-houſe in the garriſon, is the maſter gunner's houſe, under the hill, fronting the ſea to the N. It is a convenient dwelling, wherein reſides Mr. Henry Harland, which was given him as a reward for his valour, and long ſervice to his King and country, in the late wars; who in ſeveral actions abroad, particularly in that wherein General Braddock was defeated, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a brave man. He has the conveniency of good apartments, yards, gardens, outhouſes, and cellars, and alſo a ſmall houſe that ſtands on the back of his dwelling-houſe, betwixt it and the road that leads from the entrance of the garriſon to the caſtle. Near the maſter gunner's houſe is a battery fronting St. Mary's Road and the Pool, upon which five guns are planted, four-pounders; and on the E. part of this battery is a fine ſun-dial fixed for the uſe of the garriſon. Between this ſun-dial and the entrance of the garriſon is another battery, upon which three guns, four-pounders, are planted, which are ſeldom fired but on the King's birth-day; this is called Jeffreyſon's Battery, which commands St. Mary's Road, and the Pool.

At the entrance of the garriſon, near the gate way, after paſſing a ſteep aſcent, going from Heugh Town, are the barracks on each hand; on the right ſide is the guard houſe, wherein is a dungeon for confining unruly ſoldiers. Between the barracks and the caſtle is a broad green road, called the Parade, where the ſoldiers are drawn up, to do their exerciſe, and fire their ſmall arms on firing days appointed by the government, and are here uſually muſtered by the Deputy Commiſſary.

Upon the ſummit of the hill, which is called the Heugh or Hew, ſtands his Majeſty's Star Caſtle, with ramparts and a deep dry ditch about it, ſo called from the ſhape of its plan, projecting every way like the rays of a ſtar. This caſtle commands a proſpect of all the iſlands and ſeas about them; from

from whence, on a fair day, and in clear weather, ships are seen passing to and fro, and England, as though rising out of the sea, at a distance. This castle was built by Sir Francis Godolphin, who was Governor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and over the portal is E. R. *(Elizabetha Regina)* 1593. Upon the ramparts, at the salient angles, are small apartments, wherein the gunners and soldiers live; it is supposed, that in each of these little square rooms, a captain of the garrison was intended to lodge. At the W. corner of the rampart the standard is erected, upon which the King's colours are hoisted, and appear conspicuous aloft every Sunday, in fine weather, and for ships to observe and obey, when they come into these harbours. On the N. corner of the rampart is the gunner's bell, which is rung every three hours, from six o'clock in the morning till nine at night in summer, and upon which the gunners strike the hour, in the manner of a town clock, and the soldiers do the same upon another bell, hung over the entrance of the garrison. Within the portal of the castle is a small square room, like those upon the ramparts, in which a gunner lives. His Grace the Duke of Leeds commands as Governor of all the islands; and a Lieutenant Governor is here commissioned by his Majesty, to act under his Grace; but the Governor and Lieutenant Governor do not reside upon the islands.

By the particular favour and bounty of the Duke of Leeds, the use of the castle, which is square, roomy, and handsome, and all its apartments, with the harbour dues of shipping, have been enjoyed by the captain, or resident commanding officer of the company, commanding in his Grace's and the Lieutenant Governor's absence, who never reside, being a considerable benefit. Besides the ships putting into Scilly from abroad, it sometimes happens that more than two hundred sail of coasting vessels are driven into these harbours, by an easterly wind; at which time, each ship or vessel pays,

at an average, about two shillings and two-pence, for coming to an anchor, or laying upon the ground, and holding the King's colours. All foreign ships pay double, or four shillings and four-pence, most of which comes to the commanding officer of the garrison, who is commander in chief, and chief magistrate in the islands of Scilly. He has also the manuring and improving of all the garrison land, upwards of a hundred acres, the grazing of it with cattle, and the cutting and disposal of all the turf and furze for firing; and has likewise the sole management of all the coals and candles allowed for the use of the garrison, as well as stones for the purpose of building houses and fences; and some commanding officers have allowed their friends to carry out of the garrison large quantities of stones belonging to the government, for the purpose of building elegant houses, as has been reported; but it is not my business, as an historian, to find fault with such matters, not knowing how far they may be justifiable. The commanding officer has other conveniencies, such as cellars, and out-apartments, belonging to the castle, with two spacious kitchen and flower gardens, defended by strong walls, at a little distance from the castle.

In the midst of a level plain covered with a green turf, extending to the Southward of the castle, are standing two circular walls of windmills, formerly in use, before the mill upon Peninis was built. They were left to go to ruin by the means of a misunderstanding that happened between the then commanding officer, and the inhabitants of the islands. They wanted to come into the garrison, at unseasonable hours, which was not agreeable to the commanding officer. The Lord-proprietor's steward, being ever ready to display his authority, headed the islanders against the commanding officer, 'till at last the quarrel became serious. The walls of these old mills are seen at a great distance, and from the castle apartments look like obelisks, and add improvement to the prospect.

prospect. Between these two old windmills was formerly a bowling green, for the recreation of the officers belonging to the garrison, which is now converted, by the commanding officer, into a potatoe field, for his use. Over the entrance into the garrison is a bell, upon which the soldiers, upon guard, strike the hour of the day from six o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening in summer, which answers the purpose of a town clock, to declare to the inhabitants the time of the day; and they also ring this bell when the gunners ring the bell upon the ramparts at the castle.

At a little distance from the entrance of the garrison, on the outside of the lines, upon the glacis, is an old tin pit, wherein some miners were lately employed; but as they could not raise ore, of a quality and quantity sufficient to defray the expence, they were discharged. This pit is left open, and is very convenient for catching a drunken soldier, reeling from a gin shop to his barrack, in a dark night, if he should happen to stagger down the hill from the road; such an accident might create employment for the surgeon, or perhaps afford a seasonable job for the sexton, who, like a pettifogger, lives by the downfall of his friends and neighbours. Close by this tin pit is a hill, called Mount Hollis, upon which are the remains of an old fort, formerly erected to defend the entrance of the garrison, in case an enemy should invade the island, and erect a battery upon Buzza's Hill; guns were formerly planted upon this old fort, and there was a watch-house upon the southern side of it, the walls of which were stripped to build the lines.

On the N. E. side of the town is Rat Island, upon the top of which are the remains of a breast work, which somewhat resemble a rose; but since such strong batteries have been erected in the garrison, a battery on this island would be of little use. It is about thirty yards from the quay, uninhabited, and

and contains about half an acre of land, which would be very convenient for building warehouſes upon, for holding the cargoes of ſtranded veſſels, 'till they be either re-ſhipped or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, provided the quay had been built in a more proper manner, to communicate with it. When it is low water at ſpring tides, a perſon may walk to it quite dry. It is uncultivated, and common to any perſon who may think proper to put horſes to graze upon it. Boats may paſs, at high water, between this iſland and Ray Rock, which lies behind the quay.

At the Southern end of the town is Porth Creſſa Bay. In the year 1744 the ſea broke over its banks, at the head of this bay, and did great damage to the town, and again in the year 1771, as has been mentioned before. Since that time the bank has been raiſed along this ſhore, to keep off the ſea. Near the N. E. ſide of the head of this bay are ſome cottages, called Ram's Valley, ſituated under the N. W. ſide of Buzza's Hill, upon the top of which, are three burrows, or ancient ſepulchres, wherein the iſlanders ſay giants were buried, becauſe they ſo far exceed the common ſize of the human body. Theſe burrows, both in this and the eaſt iſlands, are very numerous, and are conſtructed in the ſame manner. Some years ago a curious gentleman hired labourers to open ſome of theſe burrows, to ſee if they could find the remains of any thing that might have been depoſited in them. Neither bones nor urns were found in the firſt that was opened, but a ſtrong unctuous earth, that had a cadaverous ſmell. There was a large cavity in the middle, almoſt filled with earth, and a paſſage into it at the Eaſtern end, one foot eight inches wide; between two ſtones that ſtood erect. The cavity was four feet eight inches wide in the middle, and the length of it was twenty-two feet; it was walled on each ſide with ſtones and mortar; the height of the ſide walls was four feet ten inches. The cavity was terminated at the Weſtern end by a large flat

ſtone,

ſtone, which ſtood upon its edge. The length of this ſepulchre bears E. and by N. It was covered from end to end with large flat ſtones, ſeveral of which were then removed, and others had been carried off before for building.

The next burrow that was then opened was of the ſame kind, but the cavity was leſs in all reſpects, forty-two feet diſtant to the N. from the former one bearing N. E. The walled ſides were two feet high, it was four feet wide in the middle, and one foot eight inches where narroweſt. It was covered with large flat ſtones, like the former, and in the floor was a ſmall cell dug deeper than the reſt; in this were found earths of different colours from the natural one; but nothing was found that was a ſatisfactory proof of any perſon having been buried there. A little while after the workmen had finiſhed opening theſe burrows there happened a moſt violent ſtorm of rain, attended with dreadful peals of thunder and lightning, which the iſlanders ſaid was occaſioned by diſturbing theſe ancient ſepulchres. The other burrows that were examined, at that time, were of the ſame kind, and were probably made ſo large that they might hold more bodies than one; but the iſlanders are of opinion that giants were buried in them, and that they were made according to the ſize of the bodies there interred. Like the tombs uſed by the people of the preſent age, theſe ſepulchres ſeem to have been family repoſitories, and probably uſed for that purpoſe many ages. Near theſe burrows, upon the top of this eminence, is a pool of freſh water, where the owners of the adjoining fields bring their cattle to drink.

About a furlong from the S. S. W. ſide of this hill is a brow of rocks in the ſea called Porth Creſſa Brow; the high rock on the S. S. W. part is called the Little Wraſe; and about one hundred and twenty yards E. S. E. is Nicholls's Rock, which is covered at half tide, which was ſo called from a veſſel

veſſel that was loſt upon it April 28, 1758, belonging to North Yarmouth, William Nicholls, maſter, from the iſland of Sicily, and bound to Havre de Grace, laden with wheat; ſome part of the cargo, and all the men were ſaved. There is a large heap of rocks upon the ſhore of Peninis, about W. from the windmill, which is called Karn of Maluel. About a furlong S. and by W. is a rock on the land called Karn le Murrs; and about forty yards from this is another large rock, in the ſea, called Karn Murr. From this rock, about E. and by N. near a furlong, and about a quarter of a mile from the windmill, is a large heap of rocks upon the land, called the Kettle and Pans. Amongſt theſe karns (which in the Cornish language, ſignifies a heap of rocks), the head of the promontory is covered with a fair green turf, upon which are ſeveral large ſcattering rocks, between which is a fine verdure, and ſcarce a looſe ſtone to be ſeen. There are many rock-baſons here, ſome of which will hold a large quantity of water. Many of theſe curious ſtones have been cut, and carried off for building; for in theſe iſlands, not only the dwelling-houſes, but the hedges and fortifications, are all built with ſtone. On one rock are fifteen of theſe baſons, ſome very large and round. The ſides of theſe baſons are not perpendicular, but concave. The ſhape of the largeſt baſon is oval, ſix feet long and four wide. The bottom is circular, four feet diameter, and hollowed out as exactly as a cup. It held formerly one foot ten inches of water, but part of the brim being now broken off, it holds only ten inches. There is another baſon ſomewhat leſs, contiguous to, and beneath the firſt, of a more circular ſhape; this ſeems to be deſigned to receive the water that fell from the firſt. Several of theſe baſons, of different ſizes, communicate their redundant water to the two great ones, wherever the ſhape of the rock will permit. Theſe baſons are ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for receiving the rain water, as it fell from the clouds, and to preſerve it in its utmoſt purity for holy uſes, leſt it ſhould be defiled by falling upon

upon the ground; as it was a principle of the Druids, that things dedicated to religious uſes were defiled by touching the ground, whoſe religion was Paganiſh ſuperſtition. Fronting this group of rocks, at a little diſtance, there is a prodigious thin pyramidal rock, twelve feet broad at the bottom, and tapers to the top, which is thirty feet high, ſuppoſed to have been an object of Druid devotion. About S. S. W. near one hundred and forty yards from the group of rocks called the Kettle and Pans, is an old battery, which commands the entrance of St. Mary's Sound; and on the S. ſide of this old battery is Peninis Head, where are ſeveral large heaps of rocks, which are much higher than the pyramidal one above mentioned; and, cloſe to it, one of which, when beheld from the garriſon, appears ſomewhat like an old pariſh church, with its tower at the E. end thereof.

The greateſt natural curioſity obſerved in this iſland of St. Mary's, are theſe rocks at the head of Peninis. There is no reaſonable account to be given for the production of them, but by an univerſal flood over the land, when this terreſtial maſs was diſtorted and changed after an extraordinary manner; and from no other cauſe can be aſſigned, the ſeveral ſtrata, ſubterraneous ſhells, mixed maſſes, inverted and deep whelmed trees, and nice and ponderous balancing of rocky matter at the earth's ſurface, be accounted for. Several of theſe kind of rocks, in Scilly, are amazing large, in ſome places, and balanced upon one another, and eſpecially in places of this iſland, nearer or further from the ſea, without compariſon either of height or ponderoſity with theſe rocks of Peninis, cauſing aſtoniſhment and admiration in the beholders, above all others. And in ſeveral parts, large rocks are ſeen ſeparate, or riding in equal poiſe, in the different iſlands, as already deſcribed, which muſt be the expulſion of ſubterraneous matter left at reſt in that poſition, after ſome extraordinary convulſive cauſe.

On the E. side of the rocks called the Kettle and Pans, is an old fort battery, where some great guns were planted, in the reign of Queen Ann, as appears by an old book of the parish accounts, which shews how much money had been placed to the account of the parish for making up some stone fences, which had been torn down at that time to make a road for the guns to pass through some fields.—About one hundred and fifty yards S. E. from the aforesaid battery, is a large subterraneous cavern, which is called Piper's Hole, and which is situated under the high banks of Peninis, being about the S. W. part of the island, next the sea, which at high water washes the entrance of this cavern. Going in at the orifice, it is above a man's height, and of as much space in its breadth, but further in it grows narrower and lower. A little distance from the entrance within appear some rock basons continually running over with fresh water, descending as it distils from the sides of the rocky passage. The retired situation of this cavern, where lovers retreat to cut the initial letters of their names upon the green turfy down, close above its entrance, and to indulge their mutual passion, has made it almost as famous and as much talked of, in these islands, as the cave wherein Dido and Æneas met of old; but as to the strange stories that have been related of this place, of men going in so far that never returned, that dogs have entered here and gone under ground so far as the island of Trescoe, where, at another orifice of the same name, upwards of four miles distant, they have come out again with most of their hair off, little credit is to be given, as it seems absurd.

Upon the high land of Peninis is a windmill, which was erected at the expence of the late Earl of Godolphin (who was a generous benefactor to the inhabitants of these islands, who gratefully revere his memory), in the year 1726, and, as has been observed, is the only grist-mill upon the islands. It is at present so much out of repair as to be unserviceable; upon

upon which account, the inhabitants are now obliged to send their corn to Cornwall to be ground, at a great risk, loss, trouble, and expence, or else to grind it at home with their small hand mills, called querns, which have been already described. Several of the principal inhabitants some time ago did offer to pay a yearly rent for this windmill, and to repair it at their own expence, provided they could have a lease of it for a term of years, but this offer was rejected, and the mill is neglected and left to go to ruin.

About fifty yards to the E. from Piper's Hole, is a large flat rock on the shore where people fish with the rod, called Jolly Rock; from which about two hundred yards E. and by S. is a large rock in the sea, called Carrick Stern; and on the land N. N. W. from this rock in the sea, is a high heap of rocks, called the Karn of Carrick Stern, near which on the N. side is a small bay, called the Cove of Karn Lêh. This small peninsula forms the W. side of Old Town Cove, upon the sharp top of which shoots up a crag of flat stones placed close side by side, from which it is called Karn Lêh, *i. e.* a group of flat rocks, in the Cornish language. The hill is taper, has a pretty effect in prospect, and affords a good shelter to the cove.

At the Western side of this cove, about a furlong from Old Town, and near a quarter of a mile S. E. from Hengh Town, stands the church, to which from Hengh Town is a fine smooth gravel road, whereon no water stands in the wettest weather, either in summer or winter. The church is in the form of a cross, but there is no account when it was originally built, which is supposed to have been since the Reformation, for before that time the mother church of Scilly was in the island of Tresco, which, being subordinate to the Abbey of Tavistock, went to ruin in consequence of the dissolution of that abbey. The original chapel of this island is sup-

poſed to have been in Heugh Town, which is now converted into a dwelling-houſe, where a great quantity of human bones were dug up, in conſequence of the great overflowing of the ſea in the year 1744, when Mr. Smith, then ſteward to the Earl of Godolphin, was making preparation to build a new houſe for his own reſidence, in lieu of that houſe, wherein he formerly lived, which was partly waſhed down by that inundation; what ſeems to ſtrengthen this ſuppoſition, is a ſquare hewn ſtone which now ſtands near by upon the quay, in the top of which is a ſquare hole, which ſeems as if it had formerly an iron cover, like the poor man's box in the church. This is ſuppoſed to have been the poor man's box, when this chapel was in uſe. The walls of the houſe, which was formerly the chapel, appear to be ancient and well built, and ſome of its windows are caſed with hewn ſtone, like the old windows of the church; and the burial ground, where the bones were dug up, is on the South ſide of this dwelling-houſe. The church has no tower, but two nitches, riſing upon the W. end, for two bells, the larger of which, a few years ago, fell down, through the roof of the church, and was broken; it now lies uſeleſs in the ſteward's back court yard. Lord Godolphin's ſteward in Cornwall, ſome time ago, told me, that he had given orders for it to be ſent to Briſtol to be re-caſt, and for it to be put up in its place again, but it was neglected to be done 'till his Lordſhip died; ſo the bell may lie uſeleſs, perhaps, until the day of the general reſurrection, and the church be ſuffered to drop down by piecemeal, in the ſame manner as the parſonage houſe did, unleſs the Duke of Leeds, who is the Lord-proprietor of all the iſlands of Scilly, out of his kindneſs and generoſity to the poor inhabitants, ſhall think proper to order it to be put in repair; the inhabitants in general being ſo poor for the want of trade, or ſome kind of manufacture to afford them conſtant employment, that many of them are hardly able to pay their rents, and the rates to ſupport the pariſh poor; and thoſe who have the manage-

ment

ment of the publick affairs of the iſlands, are ſeveral of them placemen under the King, and not natives, who on that account have only a temporary reſidence, and are liable to be removed; and if they ſhould die here, their families perhaps cannot remain afterwards upon the iſlands, ſo they do not pay that attention to the repairs of the church, and the future welfare of the iſlands, which are at preſent attended with trouble and expence, as perhaps the natives might, whoſe relations are here, and amongſt whom all their future hopes and expectations centre. Men in office here, at the beſt, are only tenants at will, and do not know how ſoon they may be diſplaced; ſo no perſon can reaſonably blame them for being wary in laying out money in repairs, which might prove a great hurt to them and their families, as was the caſe with the ſchoolmaſter before mentioned. The length of the church from E. to W. is ſixty feet, and the breadth of that part is nineteen feet; the length of the croſs iſle, including the breadth of the middle part of the church, is ſixty-two feet, and the breadth of the croſs iſles is ſixteen feet. There is no account when the N. iſle of the church was built, but as 1662 is cut in the ſtone lintel over the door of that iſle, it is ſuppoſed to have been built about that year. It appears by a memorandum in one of the pariſh regiſter books, that the S. iſle of the church was begun to be built on the 6th day of June, 1677. The benefactors to the building thereof were, Sir William Godolphin, and eight of the principal inhabitants, whoſe names are recorded, and the ſums they contributed. The W. end of the church, which is now ſo much decayed, that it is ready to fall in, was new roofed in the year 1687. The oldeſt of the pariſh regiſters begins the 17th day of January, 1660; the oldeſt book of the pariſh accounts begins in the year 1684; and there are no older books of records now in being belonging to the pariſh. All the old books of records belonging to the iſlands were deſtroyed by the means of the houſe being accidentally burnt, where they were kept.

There

There are several galleries in the church, which were built at different times. That one at the W. end is the oldest, but there are no accounts in being to shew when either this gallery, or that in the N. isle were built. It appears by a memorandum in the Constitution Book, dated December 28, 1734, that Mr. Thomas Smith had permission from the minister and the twelve Council-men to enlarge the gallery in the N. isle. The E. end of the church was taken down, and re-built in the year 1743, when the window over the communion table was enlarged, at the expence of the officers of the garrison. Both ends of the N. and S. isles were re-built at the expence of the late Lord Godolphin, in the year 1767, when his Lordship withheld a bounty of ten pounds a year, which had been allowed by his Lordship's ancestors time immemorial, for keeping the church in repair, on account of his Lordship having received a petition from some of the inhabitants, craving of him one hundred pounds to put the ends of the N. and S. isles of the church in repair, which his Lordship thought a large sum for so small a matter, and suspected he was imposed upon, and wrote to his steward to send his account of the affair. The steward at that time was not upon a friendly footing with those people who petitioned his Lordship, and wished to have the repairing of the church himself to profit by it, as was supposed; he informed his Lordship that the church did want the repairs set forth in the petition, but did not require so large a sum as was craved, so his Lordship thought proper to order his steward to repair it, which was accordingly done, 'till his Lordship's decease, but since that time the church has had very little repairs. Since Lord Godolphin's decease the reading desk and the pulpit have been rebuilt. In a few years in all probability the church will want a new roof, as it is now very bad, and the steward says he has no orders to lay out any money in the repairs of it so frequently. The large seat on the N. side of the communion table is for the governor or commanding officer, and the other

commission

commiſſion officers of the garriſon, and the ſeat oppoſite to it, on the other ſide of the communion table, is for their wives and daughters. The large ſquare pew, adjoining that of the commiſſioned officers of the garriſon, is for the members of the council, and the other large pew on the other ſide of the iſle leading to the altar, is for the wives and widows of the council-men. On the 10th day of *April*, in the year 1732, it was agreed by the members of the council, that if any of their fraternity ſhall die and leave a widow, ſhe, during the time of her widowhood, ſhall have liberty to ſit in the ſaid ſeat with the wives of the ſurviving members, but if ſhe gets another huſband that may happen not to be a common council-man, ſhe ſhall then loſe this privilege. In England if a Dutcheſs Dowager, or the widow of any nobleman, ſhall marry a ſecond huſband of inferior rank, with her former huſband, I do not apprehend that ſhe is degraded by ſuch a marriage; but it appears by the aforeſaid decree of the council that the courteſy of England does not extend to theſe iſlands, ſo the widows in Scilly muſt be careful in the choice of a ſecond huſband, if they mean to preſerve their dignity. The pew before the pulpit was built by Mr. Head, late Collector of the Cuſtoms of this port, whoſe daughter claimed it after his deceaſe, and ſold it when ſhe left the iſlands. The ſucceeding Collector complained he could not come to church, for the want of a ſeat, which he thought was a hardſhip, as the purchaſer did not chuſe to relinquiſh the pew entirely, but had no objection for the Collector to ſit in it, provided he would not introduce any other perſon there whoſe company might be diſagreeable. This propoſal did not ſatisfy the Collector, who wiſhed to have the pew wholly at his own command; and wanted to bring there whomſoever he ſhould think proper, which the purchaſer objected to. The Collector applied to Lord Godolphin, and informed his Lordſhip of the nature of the diſpute, whoſe anſwer was to this effect, viz. That whoever ſhould erect pews in his Lordſhip's chapel

might

might enjoy them with their houſes and their children after them, while they continue to be his tenants, or ſhould remain in Scilly, but if the houſes ſhall come into other hands, and the builders of any pews in the church ſhould leave Scilly or their children, ſhall quit all claim to ſuch pews, and that no perſon ſhall have a right to transfer any claim to any other of a pew in the church, without his Lordſhip's leave firſt obtained, as that might give riſe to diſputes, which ought not to be; beſides his Lordſhip thought it unreaſonable that a man in office here ſhould by ſuch means, be deprived of a ſeat in the church; and added, that when ſuch men either drop or leave Scilly, their ſeats in the church ſhall go with their houſes to the ſucceeding officer.

The cure of theſe iſlands is a donative, and not rated in the King's books as being chargeable with the payment of either firſt fruits or tenths, the value of which is not certified either into the Exchequer to be diſcharged from firſt fruits and tenths, or to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty, as a benefice qualified to be augmented. The clergyman who officiates in this church has neither inſtitution, nor induction to this benefice, nor viſitation, nor a licence, from the Biſhop of Exeter, but holds his preferment at the will of his patron, the Lord-proprietor of the iſlands. Formerly the Lord-proprietor's chaplain was the only clergyman upon all the iſlands, which was attended with great inconveniencies in many reſpects, particularly to the inhabitants on the off iſlands, who were then obliged to bring their children over ſea to St. Mary's church to be baptized, and many times at the riſk of their lives; but as the Society in London for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge have ſent an aſſiſtant miniſter, who reſides at Treſco, and viſits all the off iſlands occaſionally in fine weather, the inhabitants are not only benefitted by his inſtructions, and exemplary converſation, but freed from the inconveniences they formerly laboured under, as they now have

have all divine offices performed upon their respective islands. Before an affistant minister was sent to reside upon the off islands, when the clergyman at St. Mary's was sick or absent, all divine service ceased till his recovery or return, and when he either died or left the place, the inhabitants were many months without church service; and then the only instruction they had, till another was appointed, was what they could gain from the clerk; who, in the absence of the clergyman, reads the prayers and a sermon of his own choice, in the same manner as the lay readers do in the off island churches. The Lord-proprietor's chaplain formerly used to visit the off islands once a year, when he administered the sacrament to the inhabitants, and preached two sermons at each place, one in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon. He usually visited the island of Tresco on the first Sunday after Easter, and St. Martin's Island on Trinity Sunday, and was generally accompanied by the steward, the clerk of St. Mary's, and several gentlemen. The steward at that time provided an entertainment at the Lord's expence, which was prepared by cooks sent there the day before, with all kinds of necessaries for the occasion. The steward invited such people as he thought proper to partake, and after dinner to drink his Lordship's health. The late Rev. Mr. Lewis thought such feasting and merry meetings not proper at the time of receiving the sacrament, and an unnecessary expence, so he petitioned Lord Godolphin to put a stop to such unbecoming practices, and craved that his Lordship would permit him to order the matter in a different manner, which was granted. After Mr. Lewis died, Lord Godolphin thought fit to put a whole stop to the usual allowance for defraying the expence of administering the sacrament at the off islands. His Lordship ordered that in future the inhabitants should defray every expence themselves, relating to the sacrament, or any other religious duty, or else to attend at the mother church at St. Mary's.

In the time of divine ſervice, the churchwardens go round to every perſon in the church, every Sunday, with each a box to collect money for the relief of the poor, and when ſtrangers happen to be at church they ſometimes contribute liberally. This is an ancient method of raiſing money for the ſupport of the poor, who in England were not otherwiſe provided for 'till an act of Parliament was paſſed to lay a tax upon the inhabitants of every pariſh, for that purpoſe; as the money collected at church in time of divine ſervice was not ſufficient, and a very precarious proviſion. The churchwardens do not tranſmit a copy of the pariſh regiſter to the Biſhop to be preſerved in his regiſtry as the canon enjoins. They are choſen here in the ſame manner as in England, and are not cited to attend the viſitation courts of the Archdeacon of Cornwall, but are ſworn into their office at the court of Scilly, according to ancient cuſtom, yearly on Eaſter Monday, when the pariſh accounts are ſettled. They are alſo the overſeers of the poor, and have the management of all the pariſh affairs, under the direction of the council.

An Account of the Chaplains at St. Mary's, Scilly, from the Year 1668, when they came, or when they died, or went away, ſo far as can be found upon Record, or by the information of the eldeſt Inhabitants.

Edmund Hughes was buried June 9, 1669.
Nicholas Philipps came 1670, and went away about 1681.
Walter Hoſkin was buried March 24, 1688.
John Maurice came 1691, and was buried January 20, 1707.
Henry Penneck came 1707, and went away the ſame year.
Peter Thomas came 1708, and died 1709.
John Vigurs came 1710, and went away 1712.
Abraham Tyeth came 1712, and went away 1714.
James Trewinard came 1715, and went away 1718.
Robert Mac Nue came 1719, and went away 1724.
Richard Symonds came 1725, and was buried Dec. 8, 1736.

Paul

Paul Hathaway came 1737, and went away 1745.
Ralph Milway came 1746, and was buried October 29, 1759.
Samuel Ryder came 1761, and resigned 1763.
Herbert Lewis came 1764, and was buried September 1, 1780.
John Troutbeck came 1780.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church and Church-yard of St. Mary's, Scilly.

"To the memory of Francis, the wife of Joseph Hunkin, of Gatherly, in the parish of Lifton, in Devonshire, Governor of the Islands of Scilly. She was the daughter of Robert Loryes, of Breardon, in the parish of Boyton, in Cornwall, Esq. died the 30th day of March, 1657, about the 46th year of her age.

"Blest soul thy race is run, whilst we behind,
"Strive for that crown which thou prepared, didst find.
"In Christ, for thee, here shall thy body rest,
"'Till with thy soul it be for ever blest."

This monument is of black marble, and was originally erected in the middle of the church, against the S. side, where the steward's seat is at present. It was taken down when the S. isle of the church was built in 1677, and the inscribed tablet was put up against the wall, near the entrance of the gallery at the W. end of the church, where the soldiers of the garrison now sit, where it remained till last year, and its disjointed parts were laid aside upon the wall plat in the said gallery, which fronts the communion table, and the commanding officer's seat, below where they now remain. There are two coats armour, one for each family, First, Or, a chevern Gul. between three sea pies (or some other birds) Sab. Second, Arg. a Fess between two chevrons, (the under one invected) Sab. A gentleman who visited these islands some years ago, was desired to enquire after the families in order to have this monument re-erected, but he found them very

enquiry both extinct, and the lands paſſed into other names. I thought it a pity that ſuch an ancient monument, which muſt have coſt a conſiderable ſum, ſhould be concealed in ſuch a manner, ſo I interceded with the late churchwardens to have it put up in the wall of the church on the outſide of the E. end, where it may be ſeen by all curious people, who viſit the church-yard, to amuſe themſelves with reading the monuments, which was granted.

"Here lieth the body of John, the ſon of Thomas and Mary Elkins, of the iſland of Scilly, who was born the 16th of February, 1670, and died 4th of November, 1675. *Non mortuus, ſed dormit.*"

"Here lies the body of Peter Rattenbury, late Commiſſary of this iſland, who died the 4th of May, *Anno Domini*, 1709, in the 67th year of his age.

"The law of kindneſs was in his heart, and truth and juſtice in his lip and life."

"Here lieth the body of Eliſabeth, the daughter of Peter and Hannah Rattenbury, who died March 22d, *Anno Dom.* 1704, in the 20th year of her age: Alſo the body of Robert Rattenbury, who died March 24th, aged ſix years and five months, *Anno Dom.* 1707—8. Likewiſe the body of Fofcarinus, ſon of Peter and Jane Rattenbury, who died April 3d, 1708, in the 5th year of his age. Here alſo, after having ſucceeded his father as Commiſſary of the iſland not full three years, lie the remains of Martin, ſon of Peter and Jane Rattenbury, interred April the 2d, *Anno Domini*, 1712, in the 19th year of his age."

"Here lie Robert and Sarah Wyath, late of Woodbridge, in Suffolk. He died on St. Agnes Iſland, in the 69th year of his age; ſhe died on this iſland, in the 72d year of her age.

They

They were buried on the 11th and 17th of August, *Anno Domini*, 1717."

"Here lieth the body of Jane, the wife of Thomas Brown, of Newcastle upon Tyne, master and mariner. He had born by her five sons and one daughter. She died in her passage from Rochel, in France, May 4th, 1713. She was buried here May 6th following, being the 30th year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of Dinah, the wife of George Hooper, who died the 5th day of April, *Anno Domini*, 1722, in the 32d year of her age.

"In Cornwall was she born, Cornwall her breeding gave,
"Scilly a husband, six children and a grave."

"Here lies the body of Henry, son of George and Dinah Hooper, who died the 12th day of July, *Anno Domini*, 1720, in the 49th year of his age."

"Here lies interred the body of Captain James Bollock, who died November 26th, 1756, in the 33d year of his age. He was the son of Robert Bollock, Esq. of Ockford, in the county of Kent."

Several transports, coming from Minorca, put into Scilly with troops on board; some of the officers came ashore for recreation, and went to shoot wild fowl; this gentleman being in company with one of this island, took shelter under a hedge during a shower; in the mean time, by means of some bullets catching hold of the trigger of a gun, which his companion then had in his hand, the gun went off, and shot this gentleman in his hip; he languished several days in great agony before he died, and begged that his companion might not be brought to any trouble, on account of this unfortunate accident.

"To

" To the memory of the Rev. Herbert Lewis, fifteen years minister of these islands, died the 29th of August, 1780, *Ætatis* 60."

" Here lie the remains of Captain Robert Lambton, of Newcastle upon Tyne. He died in consequence of a wound received from a French privateer, off the Land's End, the 17th day of January, 1781, aged 57 years.

" In the commercial concerns of life, his character was respectable and exemplary. And from the noble feelings of the heart, his relations, and connections in general will long unfeignedly revere his memory."

" In memory of Mr. John Goldsworthy, who died January 11th, 1784, aged 25 years.

" The day comes hast'ning on with speed,
" When Christ shall come again,
" To raise the body of the saints,
" That they may with him reign.
" Farewell my fellow saints behind,
" Do good the time you live,
" For death e'er long shall summon you,
" And give you no reprieve."

" Under the hopes of a glorious resurrection the body of George Gore here rests. He departed this life the 17th day of September, 1791, aged 32 years."

" In memory of Thomas Jones, mariner, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, who departed this life January 6th, 1792, aged 45 years.

" Behold the place where now I lie,
" As you are now so once was I,
" As I am now so you shall be
" Cut down by death and follow me."

Here

Here are several other monumental inscriptions, some of which are ancient, but so mutilated, that they cannot be distinctly made out and copied.

The bodies of Henry Trelawney, Esq. son of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Lord Bishop of Winchester, Sir John Narborough, son-in-law to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and Edmund Loder, Esq. Captain under Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Association, who were all drowned on Wednesday night, being the 22d of October, 1707, and were interred in the chancel of this church, but no monument was ever erected for them here.

At a little distance from the church stands the chaplain's house, which was re-built at the expence of the Earl of Godolphin in the year 1726; but being rebuilt with old materials, it became so ruinous that the Rev. Mr. Lewis got some workmen to view it, and to make an estimate of the expence of the repairs then wanted, which he sent to the Earl of Godolphin, and petitioned his Lordship to have it repaired, and to have the amount of the estimate, to pay the workmen, whom he had employed about it; as soon as he got the money allowed for the repairs, he discharged the workmen, left the parsonage-house, rented another house, and put the money to his own use; he also took away the materials of the parsonage-house to build a summer-house in a garden belonging to the house wherein he lived at Hugh Town; the steward then being in a very poor state of health, was not able to attend to his Lordship's affairs, and died soon after. When the workmen whom Mr. Lewis had employed about the parsonage-house, demanded their wages of him, he had no money to pay them with; they then applied to his Lordship's new steward, and he attempted to stop Mr. Lewis's salary to pay the workmen, which gave rise to a great quarrel between the steward and Mr. Lewis. When the matter was made known to the Earl of Godolphin, his Lordship forgave Mr. Lewis's

Lewis's breach of truſt, ordered his ſteward not to moleſt him, and to pay the workmen. Some time afterwards a ſtorm carried away part of the roof of the church, and there being at that time no ſlate in the iſland to be got for the repair of the church, the ſteward ordered the workmen to take the ſlate off a ruinous part of the parſonage-houſe to repair the roof of the church with. As Mr. Lewis did not chuſe to live in the parſonage-houſe, and had got a large ſum for the purpoſe of putting it in repair, but did not apply it accordingly, he could not complain to his Lordſhip againſt the ſteward for taking away the materials of the parſonage-houſe, to repair the church with, though the ſteward and he had ſome words about it. He let the parſonage-houſe to ſoldiers or any other poor people that he could get to live in it. During the late war in his time he let the parſonage-houſe to be uſed as an hoſpital for wounded ſoldiers, in conſequence of ſome tranſports being driven aſhore here and loſt in their paſſage to England from Boſton, in America, after the battle of Bunker's Hill. It was afterwards converted into a priſon for the confinement of ſome Spaniſh priſoners, who were captured by a privateer, that put into Scilly and was caſt away, by which means the parſonage-houſe was become in a very ruinous ſtate. After Mr. Lewis died, his widow claimed ſome fixtures in the parſonage-houſe; but as her huſband had not expended the money which he was allowed for repairs, in a proper manner, I thought ſhe had no right to take them away, and objected to it, without Lord Godolphin's approbation being firſt obtained. In conſequence of my objection Mrs. Lewis applied to Mr. Bedford, at that time ſteward here, and told him that the money which her huſband had from the Earl of Godolphin, was a preſent to him, either to repair the parſonage-houſe with, or to furniſh himſelf with another houſe, if he did not chuſe to live in the parſonage-houſe. The ſteward told me thoſe fixtures, which Mrs. Lewis claimed, were undoubtedly her property, and could not take them from her, as they were not held upon his books as the property of

of Lord Godolphin; he said that Lord Godolphin would undoubtedly put the parsonage-house in proper repair for me, and added that I could not expect his Lordship both to provide me a house, and furnish it also; he advised me to purchase the fixtures of Mrs. Lewis as they then stood; so I agreed to take them at a fair appraisement, and paid her for them. Soon after Mr. Bulcock resigned the stewardship here, and left the island. Mr. Rowe, steward to Lord Godolphin in Cornwall, came to Scilly to see into the state of his Lordship's affairs before another deputy steward was appointed here. I desired him to take a view of the parsonage-house, amongst the rest of his Lordship's concerns; who upon seeing it, said it was in so bad a state, that he did not know what to do by it; at the same time he told me that the steward's-house, the parsonage-house, and the wind-mill, must be kept in repair by his Lordship; but if the islanders would not keep their houses in repair themselves, they might let them go down. Mr. Rowe then told me that if I would advance the money to repair the parsonage-house myself, it should be repaid me when the repairs were finished, and upon these conditions that I might set about the repairs as soon as I pleased; so I set about it immediately, and provided materials. When Mr. Phillipps, the present steward, came here, he put a stop to my proceedings, and told me that I should have another house in town in lieu of the parsonage-house, as the repairs to make it fit for me, would put Lord Godolphin to more expence than needful, as his Lordship was advanced in years, he said, and did not chuse to lay out much money for the benefit of his successor, and that he would fit up the parsonage-house for ordinary tenants: He took possession of the house, and put a poor woman into a part of it; he paid off the expences I had been at, took the materials I had provided, which he converted to some other purpose, and likewise the fixtures I purchased of Mrs. Lewis, as the property of Lord Godolphin, without paying me for them, and when I demanded them to be replaced,

I was told they had been made use of upon his Lordship's estate. I saw the bars of my kitchen grate cut up by a smith to make gratings for the gully-holes in the street, which the smith told me was done by the steward's order. I do not think it just and right to be deprived of what I had purchased in such a manner, but I am without the means of redress I was kept in suspence for some years about having a house in lieu of the parsonage-house, the stones of which the steward carried off to repair the fences of his fields; and as I had lent a considerable sum to the person I then boarded with to purchase goods that had been got out of a foreign ship that was lost upon Golden Ball Bar, thinking that my landlord would repay me as soon as he had sold the goods, which he did to a good advantage; but I found, when he had disposed of the goods, he appropriated the money to provide necessaries for his distressed family, and to satisfy the demands of some of his clamorous creditors; as I was civilly treated by my landlord and his family at that time, I thought it better to remain quietly with him, to eat out the debt due to me, rather than distress him by insisting upon prompt payment; this being the case I was not so desirous of a house as I otherwise might have been, and when I found that I was not likely to have any house according to promise, I repeatedly wrote to Mr. Rowe to desire, that the parsonage-house might be put in repair, who wrote me for answer, that it should be put in proper repair for me, when I chused to make it my residence; by this means the repairs were put off till Lord Godolphin died. Some time afterwards a Captain of a man of war was in the church-yard, and seeing the ruinous state of the parsonage-house, asked me why it was left to go so much out of repair. I explained the reason to him. He advised me to repair it myself, as the steward had directed me, and to trust to the Lord's generosity, who, he told me, would undoubtedly make me a sufficient recompence for the trouble and expence that I might be at in the repairs of it. He told the Lord being

Secretary

Secretary of State, he perhaps could not have leisure to attend to his own affairs, but trusted to his stewards; and observed that the chief thing stewards, in general, mind, is to get all they can for themselves, while they have an opportunity. He seemed to think that if these islands had been the steward's own estate, that he would not have suffered the parsonage-house to be out of repair in so shameful a manner. Before I set about the repairs I thought it proper to state the ruinous condition of the house to my patron, and to inform him that I would repair it at my own expence, and trust to his Lordship's generosity for what recompence he should think proper to bestow upon me, supposing that if he did not think proper to allow me something towards the expence, that he would have forbid me to take it in hand to sink so much of my money, to my disadvantage; and as I received no answer I concluded that his Lordship approved of my proposal, and that he would not bear too hard upon my credulity, as I am only a tenant at will, as the steward or any other of his Lordship's servants are. I always heard, from men of all parties, so great a character of my noble patron, that I ventured to put the parsonage-house in complete repair at my own expence, that no person should have room to say that I misapplied his money, or abused his confidence, as my predecessor did, I have trusted to his generosity to allow me what recompence he may think proper towards the expence, and as a requital for my risk and trouble; and whether or not I shall be allowed any consideration, for laying out so much money, some years salary, for the benefit of my successors, time must shew. Several people thought I was doing wrong, and against my own interest, to sink my property in such a manner, as the temper and generosity of many men is not to be depended upon, and life is very uncertain; and moreover if the expences of the repairs were not allowed me, I might thereby be hindered from preferment, as has happened. Since I finished the repairs, a living of considerable value, in the gift of a near relation of

mine, became vacant, which was offered to me, but as I had not been allowed part of the expence of repairing this parſonage-houſe, I could not with propriety accept the living aforeſaid upon the conditions that it was offered me. If I had not taken in hand to repair this parſonage-houſe, it probably would have been all carried away before this time.

After the death of the late Earl of Godolphin, Mr. Lewis repreſented to the late Lord Godolphin how the ſea had encroached upon the end of the parſonage-houſe, and craved that his Lordſhip would be pleaſed to order a bulwark to be built to preſerve the church and the parſonage-houſe from the violence of the ſea, as the parſonage-houſe in particular was in great danger of being beat down. His Lordſhip ſent to his ſteward to make his report; the ſteward let his Lordſhip know that the parſonage-houſe was in danger as was repreſented, but was not inhabited by Mr. Lewis. When his Lordſhip found that Mr. Lewis did not reſide in the parſonage-houſe, he ſuſpected that Mr. Lewis wanted to have money from him, under the pretence of carrying on repairs, and as he had got money from the Earl, which was not laid out upon repairing the parſonage-houſe, his Lordſhip did not think proper to truſt Mr. Lewis with the management of repairs as the Earl of Godolphin did, and gave an order to his ſteward to build a bulwark for the protection of the church and the parſonage-houſe from the encroachment of the ſea; but the foundation thereof not being properly laid, the ſea has undermined it, and beat it down in ſeveral parts. The ſteward ſays he has repreſented the encroachment of the ſea, and how it has beat down the bulwark, and had for an anſwer that I muſt repair it myſelf; but as I am only a tenant at will, and have been already at ſo heavy an expence in repairs, I cannot afford to lay out more money in ſuch a manner, ſo the church and the parſonage-houſe muſt take their chance, if his Grace the Duke of Leeds does not think proper to protect them.

them, in the same manner as his noble ancestors have done in times past.

Between the parsonage-house and Old Town is a green ridge edged with sand next the sea, which is of great importance to keep the sea from overflowing the low marshy land lying on the left hand of the road to the Northward, which extends from the S. to the N. sea, about half a mile in length, and as much in breadth. This marsh, by its low situation and ready communication with the sea, next the Southern part of the island, is subject to be overflowed by the high spring tides; especially when these tides are lifted, and driven over the moor banks by strong Southerly winds: There is a drain cut through the miry ground and the sand banks, and nothing but continual attention and frequent repairs will keep it open. This marsh is called the Nether Moore, where plenty of mullets and eels are caught in the summer season, and wild fowls abound here in the winter season. This marsh is seldom free from salt-water more or less.

About two hundred and eighty yards from the parsonage-house to the Eastward, stands Old Town, bordering upon the sea, near a small cove which opens to the S. This was formerly the principal place of dwelling in this island; it consists of several convenient houses, suitable to the dwellers, who live by fishing, farming, selling liquors, and piloting ships. On the N. E. side of the entrance of this town stands an eminence called Old Town Castle, which is said to have been built by one of the Earls of Cornwall; but only some parts of the walls now remain. This castle has been a long time in ruins, for Leland, who was Library-keeper to King Henry the Eighth, and the greatest antiquarian of his time, calls it a moderately strong pile, but dilapidated. It is now said

ſaid that the beſt part of its materials were taken away when his Majeſty's Star Caſtle was built.

At the N. corner of Old Town Bay is a large ſtone trough, which conſiſts of only one ſtone, and will hold eighteen Winchester buſhels; it was dug from a quarry, upon Sallakee Downs, about half a mile diſtant, and was formerly uſed for ſalting fiſh in, as this was the place where formerly all the fiſh, from every iſland, was brought to be cured, when ſtages were erected in a field adjoining, for drying the fiſh in the ſun. About ten yards from this trough is a large round ſtone, about nine feet high, which ſtands upon a platform of natural rock, like the rock in St. Martin's Iſland, called the Bowl. There are ſeveral ſuch curious ones in different parts of this and the adjacent iſlands, ſet up either for monuments, or for objects of religious worſhip, when the ſuperſtitious Druids inhabited theſe iſlands.

The beſt reaſon that can be given why in many places of theſe iſlands, there are ſtill to be found ſo many remains of idolatry, is that the Druids, who were a ſet of impoſtors, choſed thoſe places where they might inſtruct their novices in the whole myſtery of iniquity, without divulging the ſecret to their deluded votaries. Wickedneſs hates the light, and does not chuſe to be ſeen; it cannot bear the teſt of publick enquiry, and therefore no places could be more proper for carrying on their ſchemes than unfrequented iſlands.

At a little diſtance from the large ſtone trough above-mentioned is a ſmall pier, where fiſhermen keep their boats, which in bad weather are often in danger of being daſhed in pieces, as the ſea overflows the pier at ſpring tides, when the wind is ſtrong to the Southward.

About

About one hundred yards from Old Town Pier to the E. and about fifty yards from the sea shore, is a large heap of ragged rocks, called the Middle Karn of Porth Minick, situated in the field where stages were formerly erected for drying fish. About thirty yards to the S. of this heap of rocks, in an adjacent field, is a sod battery, which fronts a headland, called the Tolman Point, where is now only one gun, a four-pounder, dismounted. There were three guns upon this battery within fifty years past, two of which were taken away, about forty years ago, by order of the government. Tolman Point is about two hundred yards to the S. from this old sod battery, which was erected upon an eminence, called the Tolman, and commands the entrance both of Porth Minick and Old Town Bay. Tolman Point and the head of Peninis Land form Old Town Bay, which is both rocky and exposed to the Southern sea, so it is not convenient for ships to come into; but the pool is round, and the rocks and loose stones which now incumber it, might easily be removed, and make a jetty-head on each side of the entrance, which would be of great use to the pilots in strong Easterly winds, when they cannot get out to pilot ships from the other parts of this island. At the entrance of this bay, near half way between Tolman Point and Karn Leh, is a rock always above water, called the Gull Rock. About three quarters of a mile to the S. from Gull Rock is another rock, called the Gillstone, which is just above water, and is covered at spring tides about an hour ebb. In the year 1689 a transport ship coming out of St. Mary's Road, struck upon a rock in St. Mary's Sound, called the Woolpack; the Captain, thinking he had not received much damage, kept on his course, and when he came near this rock, he found the vessel made so much water, that every person on board got upon this rock, and by that means saved their lives, and the vessel sunk immediately close by it.

To

To the E. of Telman Point is a small bay called Porth Minick, in which is a rock, dry at low water, called Bay Mark. In the year 1767 a small vessel foundered off this bay, about half a mile from the shore; two men swam from the vessel; one, in attempting to get upon this rock, sunk close by it, there being a heavy sea, at that time tumbling in, and a very strong storm; the other man kept swimming towards the signals made to him by the people on shore, and was saved in the middle of the head of this bay. About thirty yards from the shore is a rock near ten feet high, and about twenty feet long; close by this rock are several small ones in the form of a grave, at the end of which is a stone seven feet high, and three feet wide, which was probably set up here for a monument. There is a group of rocks piled upon each other, about one hundred yards to the Southward, near the same distance from the shore, upon the land, and about one hundred feet high from the high water mark, called Blue Rock. Betwixt this and the last mentioned rock, is a breast work, close along shore, which was cast up to prevent an enemy from landing in Porth Minick. To the E. from Blue Karn is Church Ledge Bay, where is a dangerous rock in the sea, about two hundred yards from the shore, which appears at low water; many masters of vessels have been deceived by this rock, and have struck upon it, as there is deep water all around it. The mark which fishermen and pilots take to go upon it, is to bring the church and the highest part of Telman Point in a direct line. The side mark is Church Ledge Karn ashore, to the E. of this bay. This dangerous sunken rock is called the Church Ledge.

Close by, a ledge of rocks runs from the shore a considerable way into the sea, uncovered at low water, where a fiddler was fishing in the year 1785, who, in stepping over a chasm of the rock, missed his footing, and was drowned. On the E. of this ledge of rocks is Giants Castle Bay.

Upon

Upon a lofty eminence at the E. corner of this bay are the remains of a fort, fuppofed to have been built by the Danes, which towards the fea is an immenfe crag of rocks, about one hundred feet high, as if heaped upon each other. This heap or turret of rocks, has a fudden decline, but not fo rough towards the land, as towards the fea; it then fpreads to join the downs, where, at the foot of this hill, it has firft a ditch, croffing the neck of land from fea to fea; and then a low rampart in the fame direction. After this there is another ditch, with a higher vallum; and laftly, near the top of the crag, there was a wall of ftone furrounding every part of it, unlefs where the natural rocks were a fufficient fecurity. This wall by its ruins appears to have been very high and thick. It has the name of the Giants Caftle, becaufe in thefe iflands, all extraordinary works are, by the common people, attributed to giants or the Devil. It was probably defigned by the Danes as a retreat from the Saxons, in cafe they fhould be cut off from their fhips, and certainly it muft have been a place of great ftrength in thofe times, efpecially if they had plenty of provifions within it.

On the S. W. fide of this promontory, upon which Giants Caftle is ftanted, is a rock about ten feet long, and feven feet broad, and near five feet and fix inches thick, which bears upon another rock with a fharp edge, and is fo nicely poifed that with a gentle puth it may be put in motion, and may be kept moving to and fro, like the beam of a pair of fcales, equally poifed, with a man's little finger, and, after it is let go, it keeps in motion to and fro, for a confiderable time before it refts and comes to its centre of gravity again. A child fix years old has been feen to put it in motion, and to keep it moving to and fro, but one thoufand men, without the affiftance of fome mechanical power, cannot put it out of its place, while as it now is.

About one hundred yards from the shore under this promontory is a sunken ledge, without a name, upon which four fishermen were lost, as they were hauling up their lobster pots, by the sea breaking in upon them, which filled their boat, and sunk it. All the men were taken up afterwards, and the boat likewise was taken up, where she sunk. This accident happened on the 4th day of May, 1785. Near half way down the hill, next the sea, is a cave, among the rocks, called Tom Butt's Hole, which is very dangerous and difficult to get at, the ground being so steep about it, so called from a boy who concealed himself in it, three days and three nights, in the reign of Queen Ann, for fear of being impressed on board a man of war; he was found by some boys who were hunting rabbits here with dogs that smelled him, and kept a howling noise; the boys, being prompted by curiosity, ventured to go and see what the dogs had found; they afterwards supplied the boy with victuals 'till the men of war went to sea, when he came out of this place of concealment, and went to sea again of his own free will. By this means he got rid of a master that had used him ill. A little further Eastward is Porth Leggon, where a vessel was lost, laden with salt, in 1771. One of this vessel's anchors was stolen, which was afterwards found upon Sellaines Downs, covered with stones.

Upon the top of the hill opposite this Bay are the ruins of a Druidical temple, the floor in a natural rock, the back of which seems to have been cleared of all encumbrance; it measures one hundred and seventy feet from N. to S. and one hundred and thirty eight feet from E. to W. On the edges of the area, are nine vast stones remaining, with others of a smaller size, placed in a circular line; but there is no uniformity in their shape or distance. One stone on the W. N. W. side of this temple, is seven feet ten inches high from the ground; and its front, towards the centre, is twenty feet long; it is forty three feet in girth, and has several curious hollow

holes

sunk into the top of it, which must have been some way or other subservient to the purposes of the Druid superstition: A rude pillar now fallen down lies about five paces from it within the circle. There are three other rocks within the circle with basons sunk into them, but several of them are much broke, and this temple has suffered greatly, as many of the stones have been cut and carried off for building. There must have been something wonderfully grand in this large circle of stones, which at first were erect, as appears from that part of the circumference where the stones now remain. About one hundred yards W. N. W. from these stones is one of a large size fallen down, but whether it belonged to this temple, or was placed there for any other purpose is not certainly known. It is about ten feet long. The common opinion is that it was the pillar to which the victim was fastened, when sacrifices were offered up in this temple, while the priest made ready, and had performed such ceremonies as were prefixed before he began to sacrifice. The floor of this temple consisting only of a single rock, is a proof that the circle was intended for a place of worship, and in many different parts of it are basons, formed with great art, in the same manner as those upon the tops of the nine stones before mentioned, and upon those large stones within the circle. There are many irregular furrows, traversing the surface of the platform, cut out of the solid rock, like so many little valleys, with ridges or partitions between them. They seem to be the work of art, and are greatly mutilated by the devouring hand of time, but what was the intention of them, is hard for me to give a satisfactory account. Such rocks as these might probably be appropriated to the holy fires of the Druids, and channelled thus that the priest might the better collect and preserve the sacred embers, of which the Druids made great gain in Britain, as the Magi anciently did, and their followers do till in Persia. Some of these furrows cut into the rocks are found not more than two inches wide, and

of about the ſame depth, and when of ſuch dimenſions, and in a wavy ſerpentine direction, they might be deſigned as channels for the blood of the victim to run into, for to divine by; ſuch curious meanders formed one of the Druidical abominations.

There are no religious monuments of the Monkiſh kind in theſe iſlands; but of the Druids there are many, particularly circles of ſtones ſtanding erect. Theſe were probably places of worſhip in the times of the Druids; they reſemble the temple above mentioned, and conſiſt of detached pillars, placed at undetermined diſtances, as is uſual elſewhere.

About two hundred yards to the E. from the aforeſaid temple are two ſepulchral burrows upon the higheſt part of the hill, about ſixteen yards apart; there are alſo ſome more ſepulchral burrows of the ſame kind on the Weſtern ſide of the temple, upon the plain, but they are not ſo apparent. Beſides theſe monuments of Druidical worſhip, there are many of theſe tombs, or as they are called, barrows or burrows, in which the remains of theſe idolaters were interred. Some of them are in caves, and others on the tops of hills, but moſtly in the ſame form, and generally near to their places of worſhip. Nothing is more natural for thoſe who believe the immortality of the ſoul, than to deſire that their bones may be laid in or near thoſe places which they conſidered as ſacred, and as human inventions will always creep into the moſt divine inſtitutions, we may naturally aſcribe to that notion our preſent practice of burying in church-yards.

It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that in ſome of theſe tombs or ſepulchral burrows the Druids were buried, with their wives and children, for although they were idolaters, yet they ſeemed to have been more natural in their conception than the Papiſts, for they allowed the prieſts to marry. The

Pagan

Pagan Romans improved upon the barbarous notions of the Celtic nations; and thoſe who are acquainted with the claſſic authors will find many of the maxims of the church of Rome bear a ſtriking reſemblance to the principles of religion which were practiſed by the Pagans.

About half a mile N. E. of the Giants Caſtle on the W. ſide of Porth Hellick ſtands a large rock, flat upon the top, called Drum Rock, which reſts upon two others, but does not touch them more than three feet at the bottom. It is forty feet in girth from the top to the bottom, and has one very regular round baſon near the top, without any ſign of having had any more. It is from its baſis to the top fifteen feet, and is ſuppoſed to have been a monument of the Druids, or elſe an object of religious worſhip. The baſis upon which it ſtands is three feet above the ground on the W. ſide, and on the E. ſide it exceeds thirty feet in height. In the ſame neighbourhood are many prodigious ſtones placed upon ſmaller ones, where the Druids uſed to ſacrifice, it being the notion of theſe idolaters, that after a thing was once conſecrated to a ſacred uſe, it ought never to touch the ground. The art as well as ſtrength, that muſt be uſed in raiſing theſe ſtones is really amazing; and if the Pagans were at ſo much labour and expence to raiſe altars to falſe Gods, how much ought Chriſtians to adore that infinite mercy which has delivered them from ſuch darkneſs, and be more earneſt in the worſhip of the true God?

Upon Sallakee Downs, about a quarter of a mile due N. from Giants Caſtle, upon the ſummit of the riſing ground, called Wardhill, is a circle of ſtones thirty-ſix feet in diameter; and within that is another leſs circle of ſtones of ten feet diameter, in the centre of which is a large flat ſtone with a hole quite through it, ſixteen inches ſquare, ſuppoſed to have been for fixing a flag ſtaff when Giants Caſtle, or the caſtle

at Old Town were in their glory, this being the highest land in the neighbourhood.

There is a large heap of rocks upon Porth Hellick Hill, about three hundred yards S. W. from Drum Rock, and in a line with it and Giants Caſtle, on the tops of which are ſeveral rock baſons. On the W. ſide of Porth Hellick are ſome rocks in the ſea, ſeveral of which are above high water, called Newfoundland, and from which extends to the S. E. a long range of rocks, about four hundred yards in length, which are very dangerous to veſſels that may happen to come near them. The mark which fiſhermen have to go clear of them is to keep Longſtone-houſe upon high ground to the N. W. in a line with a large rock, in the middle of Porth Hellick, always above water, called Shrimp Rock, where that kind of ſhell fiſh abounds. On the N. W. ſide of Drum Rock is Clay Barrow Hill, where rabbits breed and are plentiful.

From Giant's Caſtle about N. and near half a mile is a farm-houſe, called Salakee; and about a quarter of a mile further N. N. E. is another farm-houſe, called Tremidhirt, about which are ſome groves of trees, pleaſant fields, and gardens. To the E. from this farm-houſe, about a quarter of a mile, is a large freſh water pool or marſh, called the Upper Moors, which is about half a mile long and four hundred yards broad, which abounds with mullets, and other kinds of fiſh, particularly eels. In this marſhy ground in the winter, is plenty of all kinds of wild fowl, where any gentleman may divert himſelf with ſhooting. Near a quarter of a mile N. E. from this pool is a village, which conſiſts of ſeveral farm-houſes, and ſome cottages, called Higher Town, convenient of a heap of rocks cloſe by, ſo denominated. Near the place where this pool empties itſelf into the ſea, upon the bank of Porth Hellick, is a pit in the ſand, where Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was buried.

buried, who was cast above here upon a raft of the vessel, after he was shipwrecked in the year 1707, and his body was taken up near this place. Some relate that he was first found upon a hatch of the vessel, with a little dog by him, he endeavouring to save himself, by that means. He was first found by a soldier belonging to the garrison and his wife, naked, and not to be distinguished from the most ordinary fellow under his command, and here he was buried, by those who found him, a bank of sand offering itself very opportunely for that purpose. It was rumoured that his body was cast on shore, which was afterwards sought and discovered by the marks upon it, where he had been wounded, and was removed from thence by the pinke of the Arundel on board that ship in the harbour, where he was embalmed by order of the commander. His body was from thence conveyed to Plymouth by the Salisbury, lying in state there, in the cabbin, 'till Lady Shovel ordered the removal of it to her house in Soho-Square, London. After the honours done him at Soho, with a solemnity deeply expressing his Lady's and the publick concern, his body was deposited in Westminster Abbey, among the heroes of renown, where the full memorable story was written upon his tomb-stone. His Lady is said to have rewarded the soldier, who first found the body, with a pension; he preferred to her the diamond ring which he took from Sir Cloudesley's finger, which her Ladyship recognized, and was by it assured that the soldier was not an impostor. A little pit in the sand, upon Porth Hellick Beach, still shows where the soldier and his wife buried Sir Cloudesley Shovel's body; the pit never fills up with sand, as the ground thereon, and what is remarkable, no grass ever grows upon it.

About one hundred yards from the pit where Sir Cloudesley Shovel was buried in the sand, is a well stone fifty-two feet in girth, thoroughly round, but a large piece split off either by lightning or some natural chink in the stone, lies by it, and has

has a little baſon on the top of it; this rock at a diſtance, off at ſea, appears like the tower of a church; it is cloſe to the ſhore and about ſixty feet high, above high water mark, and is called Dick's Karn. On the S. ſide of this karn, in the middle of Porth Hellick, is Shrimp Rock, near which on the land is Karn Nore, from which Eaſtward a breaſt work has been caſt up upon the ſhore, for the defence of this bay, about one hundred and fifty yards long. At the E. end of this breaſt work, is a ſcattering heap of rocks, very large and curious, of different forms and ſizes, called Clapper Rocks. Near two hundred yards from theſe rocks on the S. E. ſide, is a promontory, called the Outer Point of Porth Hellick. Upon the top of the hill, about two hundred yards E. is Old Rock, upon which are ſeveral rock baſons of different dimenſions; on the N. ſide of this rock is a ſepulchral burrow. About one hundred yards to the N. from this ſepulchral burrow, and due E. from Dick's Karn, is another ſepulchral burrow, called Peter's Burrow, on the N. ſide of which are ſeveral curious round topped rocks. To the N. W. about one hundred yards is another ſepulchral burrow, and another due N. and near the ſame diſtance. All theſe ſepulchral burrows are nearly of the ſame ſize and form, and muſt have been erected at a great expence and trouble. About a quarter of a mile N. E. from Old Rock, and about two hundred yards from the laſt mentioned burrow, is a large rock of a ſpherical form, about fifteen feet high, and near fifty feet in circumference, called the Sun Rock, which ſtands clear of the ground, upon another large rock which it touches only upon a ſmall part, and not more than the ſurface of two feet. It is kept from falling, by leaning againſt the ſharp corner of another rock on the W. ſide; it is ſuppoſed to have been an object of Druidical ſuperſtition, like Drum Rock, which is ſituated about half a mile to the S. W. The reaſon why they, and other like objects of ſuperſtitious worſhip, are placed upon other rocks in ſuch a manner, is ſuppoſed to be that the ſacred

rock

rock ſhould be kept from the ground; it having been a principle of the Druids, that things dedicated to a ſacred uſe ſhould never be defiled by touching the earth.

As there are many ſepulchral burrows near this place, it is not improbable but this rock might have been an altar whereon ſacrifices were offered to Apollo, by the Druids, or by the Phœnicians when they traded to theſe iſlands. The Phœnicians adopted the religious rites of the ancient Egyptians, who were not only inventors of arts, but the authors of the groſſeſt ſuperſtitions. And what ſeems to ſtrengthen this ſuppoſition, is, altars were commonly placed near the repoſitories of the dead, that by a proſpect of the graves and monuments of their friends, the religious might be brought to a fit temper and diſpoſition of mind. Nothing being more apt to raiſe devotion, than ſerious thoughts upon death and mortality. Altars originally were made of earth, turf, or rude ſtones, and were placed moſtly upon eminences, and always uncovered, when religious votaries worſhipped neither in temples nor by images, but offered prayer, with odours, and ſacrifices immediately under Heaven, the habitation of the Moſt High, whom the Phœnicians worſhipped, and called him *Beel Samen*, which in their language ſignified Lord of Heaven. The ſuperſtition of raiſing and conſecrating altars to the honour of the Deities, was a practice very uſual with the ancients; an inſtance whereof we have in Alexander, who returning from his Indian expedition, erected altars in height ſcarce inferior to the moſt lofty towers, and in breadth exceeded them. As far as we can penetrate into the dark receſſes of antiquity, the moſt ancient worſhip upon record in the world, ſeems to have been that of One God, the Governor of all Things. A worſhip that does not appear to have been confined to any nation or tribe, but to have prevailed all over the Eaſt. Of all created things within the proſpect of man, the ſun was the moſt glorious, and the moſt likely to gain his attention firſt, and

next his wonder, and his worſhip. Accordingly it had been conſidered from the beginning as the great and primary emblem of the divinity, being not only the moſt beautiful of all bodies in its appearance, but the moſt beneficent in its effects; the regulator of the ſeaſons, and the natural parent of light and fertility. The Phœnicians, who were very avaricious, and ſo intent upon trade and commerce, that they did not allow themſelves leiſure to enquire into the nature of their own religious ſyſtem, but every thing that was Egyptian they readily adopted. And the very names of the Gods they worſhipped were taken upon truſt, as they entertained ſo favourable an opinion of the wiſdom of the Egyptians, who, at that time were famed for all manner of literature, particularly philoſophy, aſtronomy, and hieroglyphics, ſo the Phœnicians by means of their extenſive commerce, and want of the knowledge of the true God, ſpread idolatry in the remoteſt parts of the world then diſcovered. It appears from the account we have of the theology of the ancients, that the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans worſhipped only one Almighty, Independent Being, whom they ſtiled the Father of Gods and Men, with a ſupreme adoration, and that the ſeveral ſuperior deities publickly worſhipped, were only different names or attributes of the ſame God. The Egyptians, above all the reſt, are ſaid to have hatched the better part of religious rites that prevailed over the world, and the ſun, moon, and ſtars, were the firſt objects of their adoration. The ignorant Phœnicians borrowed the corruptions of idolatry from the Egyptians, and recommended them to the Greeks, who taught them to the Romans, and ſo they ſpread by degrees all over the world. The influence of the ſun, and his various effects upon human bodies, and upon all the animal and vegetable race, nicely account for his jarring attributes; the worſhip of which, is the moſt obvious and general ſpecies of idolatry, varied into a thouſand ſhapes, widely ſpread, and of the longeſt continuance, nor is it any wonder that men

ignorant

ignorant of a higher cauſe ſhould adore ſo bright an object, at whoſe receſs the world mourns, the heavens lour, the ſtars abſcond, and the earth is ſtript of her fruits and verdure; whereas all nature ſmiles at his return; the ſeas are calm, the rivers clear, the ſky ſerene, the air benign, and birds, beaſts, plants, and men revive at the touch of his enlivening ray. Well therefore might the Phœnicians worſhip this mighty ſource of life and love; and as they were very expert in the art of navigation, and traded with the ancient inhabitants of theſe iſlands, it is no wonder that they who were ſo ſuperſtitious, ſhould introduce their religious rites as well as their manners and cuſtoms, amongſt thoſe people with whom they had intercourſe and traffick.

At a little diſtance from the Sun Rock, towards the ſea ſhore, is a rock, called the Giants Chair; it is in the form of a fount, cut out of a natural rock; and is like a chair in which one perſon can ſit. It was probably a ſeat in which the Arch Druid ſat, to obſerve the riſing ſun. This was an ancient inſtance of idolatry, for the Heathens not knowing God, and ſeeing ſo great light, comfort, and influence, on theſe lower bodies, in the ſun and moon did gaze upon them, as upon Gods, and worſhipped them accordingly, as if there were no higher light, and the prieſts that miniſtered in the ſacred offices turned their faces towards the Eaſt, and they worſhipped the ſun towards the Eaſt, *i. e.* the riſing ſun. Ezekiel viii. 16. About fifty yards towards the E. and cloſe to the ſea ſhore, is another rock, called Jackey's Point, and about one hundred yards N. from the Sun Rock, is another large one, called Mark Rock, almoſt globular, about fifteen feet high, and about fifty-two feet in circumference. On the S. ſide of this rock is a large round ſtone trough, almoſt even with the earth, and about ſix feet diameter within, a piece is broken off from the N. ſide of it, and its depth is not known, becauſe it is almoſt filled with earth. It ſeems to have been a great laver

wherein the prieſts uſed to waſh themſelves before they offered ſacrifice, having firſt ſanctified the water by throwing in the aſhes of a victim, that had been ſlain for the ſacrifice. A few yards from Mark Rock is another rock with a ſharp top like the ridge of a houſe, called Horſe Rock, about twenty feet long and eight feet high.

About a quarter of a mile due N. from Mark Rock, and about two hundred yards from the ſea is a large rock, which ſtands upon another large flat one, about two feet high from the ground; it meaſures ſeven feet in height, and forty feet in circumference. It does not touch the under rock, upon which it ſtands, more than the ſurface of two feet, and upon the top of the under rock are two large baſons cut into it. Several other large ones ſtand, at a little diſtance around, in a circular form; theſe are called, the Water Rocks. The large one in the centre, that reſts upon another flat one, like the Sun Rock, was probably an idol of the Druidical ſuperſtition.

It does not appear either from Cæſar, or any other author, that the Druids worſhipped images, but that might be owing to their not underſtanding properly what the Druids uſed for images, becauſe we meet with ſeveral other ſtones like this, in this and the other iſlands, placed in ſo ſingular a manner, that unleſs they were uſed as objects of worſhip, it is difficult to make any thing of them. When the human figure was firſt made the object of idolatrous veneration, may, perhaps, be difficult to determine. We read of graven images in the Land of Canaan, in the time of Moſes and Joſhua. But theſe in all probability were extremely rough and inartificial, and perhaps nothing more than upright ſtones or ſtanding pillars. Such as they were, however, Cadmus is ſaid to have carried the uſe of them into Greece. The Greeks borrowed their idolatry from Phœnicia and Egypt, ſo did the

Romans

Romans their's chiefly from them, which indeed the innovating ſpirit of that people improved in the moſt extravagant manner. The Roman idols were carved with art, and therefore they imagined that thoſe of all other nations ought to be executed in the ſame manner; but a diſcerning perſon will eaſily imagine, that thoſe who are fond of idolatry may worſhip a rude ſtone with as true a devotion as a ſtatue done by Phidias, or any of the works of creation, as the ſun, moon, ſtars, &c. wherefore there is no reaſon to doubt but the Druids worſhipped images as well as their heathen neighbours, though the form might be different.

S. E. from the Water Rocks is a ſmall bay, called Porth Wreck, on the N. ſide of which is a promontory, called Great Britain Rock; and in the middle of this bay is a rock, ſurrounded at high water, called Puncheon Rock. About two hundred yards E. from this promontory lies in the ſea, Little Britain Rock, very dangerous to veſſels that paſs this way. Some years ago a French veſſel ſtruck upon this rock, and received great damage. The mark that fiſhermen have to go clear of it, is to keep the day mark upon St. Martin's Iſland open with the E. part of St. Mary's Land. About three hundred yards N. are two large round rocks upon the land, about three feet aſunder, called Mount Toddin Rocks; the larger one meaſures fifty-three feet in circumference, and ten feet high; the other rock meaſures forty-three feet in circumference, and ſeven feet high, upon the top of which are three rock baſons in a ſtraight line. Near one hundred yards N. N. W. is a ſepulchral burrow, and another of the ſame kind about one hundred yards W. from this, and in a direct line E. is another ſepulchral burrow at about the ſame diſtance. About one hundred yards E. is a round rock without a name, upon the top of which are ſeveral rock baſons, of different dimenſions.

On

On the ſhore about a quarter of a mile N. from Great Britain Rock is another promontory, called Caddle Rock; near the ſame diſtance is the Eaſtern-moſt point of St. Mary's Iſland, called Deep Point, and on the N. W. ſide of which is Mount Toddin Bay, the head of which is defended by a breaſt work about three hundred feet long. Under the cliff here is a ſubterraneous cavern, called Darrity's Hole, where ſmugglers ſometimes conceal run goods. Near this place is a fine ſpring of freſh water, which iſſues out of a rock, but it is dangerous and difficult to be got at. On the N. ſide of this bay is a promontory, called Green Barrow, where are plenty of rabbits. About two hundred yards N. and about three hundred yards from the ſhore in the ſea, is Little Dry Ledge; and about ſix hundred yards from the ſhore is Great Dry Ledge, always above water, and appears at different places. About three hundred yards from Dry Ledge, and about the ſame diſtance from the E. point of Toll's Iſland, is a dangerous heap of ſtones which are covered at high water, when a boat may paſs with ſafety, between it and St. Mary's Land.

Due W. from this heap of ſtones aforeſaid, upon the top of the hill, called Mount Toddin, and about two hundred yards from the ſea ſhore, is a ſod battery like that upon Rat Iſland, near the garriſon, in the form of a roſe; it is from N. to S. about thirty-four yards, and near the ſame diſtance from E. to W. There is one gun, a four-pounder upon this battery, diſmounted. In the middle of this battery is a ſmall watch-houſe, the N. ſide of which is one large rock, the houſe is flat roofed, and covered with long ſtones, which render it bomb proof, and not liable to be burnt down; it is now in good repair, in which a ſoldier of the garriſon, and three iſlanders, keep watch every night in war time, leſt a privateer of the enemy ſhould land in this part of the iſland, to plunder, or to carry off the ſheep and cattle.

About

About a furlong W. from this watch-houſe is a farm-houſe, where a fire broke out in the middle of the night by ſome unknown accident, on October 25, 1744; the flames left only the walls of the houſe ſtanding, and conſumed all the neceſſaries that the poor ſufferers had. One of the farmer's daughters at this time being in bed, in an upper apartment, and could not be got out, was burnt to death, and found half conſumed the next morning. The poor parents, with the reſt of their children miſerably ſcorched and bliſtered, before they could quit the flames, had juſt time to eſcape with their lives. What rendered this accident more diſtreſſing, there were neither water nor aſſiſtance at hand to quench the fire. As the naked diſtreſs, &c. of theſe poor ſufferers called for immediate charity and aſſiſtance, the benevolence of ſeveral perſons appeared very liberal in covering their nakedneſs, and furniſhing them with neceſſaries. On the S. ſide of the road is another farm-houſe, called Northmundy, about two hundred yards diſtant from Mount Toddin farm-houſe.

About a quarter of a mile N. E. from Mount Toddin watch-houſe, and about one hundred yards from St. Mary's ſhore, is Toll's Iſland, which contains about fifteen acres of land; it produces nothing but turf and a few rabbits. In the ſummer a farmer keeps a few ſheep upon it. There are ſome ruins of buildings upon it, ſuppoſed to have been batteries. On both ſides of this iſland, to which there is a paſſage from St. Mary's Land over a ſandy beach, which is dry at low water, are two fine ſandy bays where fiſhermen bring their fiſh aſhore in bad weather, and when they cannot bring their boats to their proper moorings at New Quay, which is about half a mile N. N. W. from Toll's Iſland.

Near a quarter of a mile N. from Mount Toddin watch-houſe, and on the W. ſide of Toll's Iſland is a breaſt work upon Peleſtree Downs, cloſe to the ſhore, near two hundred yards

yards long, which is ſuppoſed to have been caſt up, in the time of the civil war in the laſt century, for the defence of this bay, where an enemy might eaſily land and do much miſchief. About a furlong further on the ſhore N. W. from Toll's Iſland, is another breaſt work, for the ſecurity of the bay on the N. ſide of the ſaid iſland. Near a quarter of a mile N. W. and by N. from Toll's Iſland, and cloſe to the ſhore, is Toll Hill, about fifty feet perpendicular above high water mark, upon the top of which has been a ſod battery, where is now one gun, a ſix-pounder diſmounted. Cloſe under the S. ſide of this hill are the ruins of ſeveral ſmall houſes, called Mary's Walls, ſuppoſed to have been barracks for ſoldiers, who probably might have been ſtationed here for the defence of the entrance of Crow Sound, as well as to prevent an enemy from landing in this bay, as they could not have been for any other uſe, on account of the barrenneſs of the ſoil hereabouts. About two hundred yards from the ſhore, on the N. ſide of Toll's Hill, is a rock in the ſea, called Trenears Rock, ſeldom under water. Between Toll's Hill and Toll's Iſland is Vinegar Ledge, which lies near the midway, and is above water at half ebb. The mark which fiſhermen have to go upon it, is to keep the Burrow-houſe upon Treſco Iſland in a line over the outmoſt part of Inazigan Rock. About a quarter of a mile W. by S. from Toll's Hill is a ſmall village, called Bants Farm, which is now divided into three tenements.

On the N. W. ſide of Toll's Hill is Water-mill Bay, on the S. ſide of which is a ſmall pier, called New Quay, where fiſhermen keep their boats. On the ſhore around this bay is a breaſt work, about a quarter of a mile long, and at the head of this bay are ſome ruins, which are ſaid to have been a water-mill, by which a ſmall ſtream runs, which in ſummer might fill an hogſhead in about half an hour. In the year 1745 a veſſel belonging to Briſtol, laden with groceries, working-

working into Crow Sound with a hard gale of wind to the N. miſſed ſtays, and was driven aſhore in this bay; at low water, part of her cargo being taken out into boats, and the next tide the wind veered to the S. W. ſhe was got off again, without much damage. About one hundred yards W. from the head of this bay, is a fine ſpring, called Lentevern Well, where the neighbouring inhabitants are ſupplied with good water; and about a furlong S. W. from this well, is Urin's Tenement; where are a farm-houſe, and three ſmall cottages, inhabited by labouring people. On Wedneſday the 13th of May, 1730, at eight o'clock in the morning, James Urin, who then lived here, being at work in his barn, heard the report of a gun, and knowing there was a gun charged in the houſe, miſtruſted that ſomething had happened amiſs, ran into his houſe immediately to ſee what was the matter, and found his little daughter, then about thirteen years of age, in a moſt miſerable and deplorable condition, juſt expiring. She was ſhot in the groin, and was found wallowing in blood, of which wound ſhe died, and had juſt time to ſay, "Dear father, Beſs," for ſo ſhe called her father's apprentice girl, "has ſhot me." The child and the apprentice girl had been arguing a little before this melancholy accident happened. The apprentice girl was waſhing at that time, and as there were no other perſons in the houſe, it was ſuppoſed ſhe ſhot the little girl wilfully. When the apprentice girl, then nineteen years of age, was called upon to give an account why ſhe ſhot the girl, ſhe ſaid the little girl was then giving her ſuch ſaucy language as ſhe did not like to hear, and in order to make her leave off, ſhe took the gun down to frighten her, and ſnapped it at her, not thinking that it was charged. The young girl was buried the next day, at five o'clock in the evening; a funeral ſermon was preached from 1 Theſſ. iv. 18. The apprentice girl was ſent to the county jail for Cornwall to take her trial at the next aſſizes, and was acquitted. This

farm-houſe was burnt down, by accident, on Chriſtmas-day in the evening, 1763.

On the N. W. ſide of Water-mill Bay is Helveor Hill, upon the top of which is a ſod battery, about one hundred yards long, with ſeveral ſaliant angles that flank each other, which commands the entrance of Crow Sound; and about one hundred yards W. from this battery is a ſepulchral burrow. In Crow Sound the tide ſets out S. E. at three quarters flood, and continues till three quarters ebb. Then it tu rns and runs back N. W. from the entrance of the ſound to the bar, where another tide ſets W. S. W. into St. Mary's Road. The direction for bringing a veſſel in at this ſound to St. Mary's Road, is when you are off at ſea, or in the ſound, bring the Great Crow Point, in the point of Sandy Bar, and that line will carry you clear of the Hats, a ſunken ledge, ſo called which lies about half way between Sandy Bar, and one of the Eaſtern iſlands, called Great Ganinick, and likewiſe clear of the rocks that lie off Inaxigan, on St. Mary's Shore. When you are paſt Inaxigan, a rock on St. Mary's Shore, port your helm, and run on 'till you bring a little kann that is on Great Ganilly Iſland in a line to touch Great Ganinick aforeſaid, which will carry you clear of the Crow Rock, which is about a quarter of a mile from the ſhore of St. Mary's Iſland, above water at half tide, leaving it on the ſtarboard ſide; you may keep this courſe 'till you get ſo far as to bring the Nut Rock to bear N. N. W. or from that to N. N. E. where you will have good holding ground for your anchors, in from ſix to nine fathoms depth of water.

Under Helveor Hill, upon a promontory about a furlong N. from Water-mill Bay, are ſome ruins now called the Block Houſe, and upon the outer-moſt point near this ſpot is a high rock with a round hole in the top of it two inches diameter, and eight inches deep, ſuppoſed to be for fixing a flag ſtaff.

Several

Several fine cut ſtones were lately carried from this place for building. This fort has been defended on the land ſide with a long ſod breaſt work. W. from this fort is Helveor Farm-houſe; and about two hundred yards farther N. W. is a village called Trengroves, which was burnt down by an accidental fire in the year 1687. The inhabitants loſt moſt part of their effects, and had not time to ſave their money, which by the heat of the fire was melted and run all into one ſolid maſs. Near a quarter of a mile S. E. from this village is Downing's-farm, now divided into two tenements. N. W. from the aforeſaid fort is a point of land, which forms Block Houſe Bay.

About a quarter of a mile N. W. is Inazigan Hill, upon which is a high heap of rocks; between which and the ſea ſhore has been a battery, and cloſe to the ſhore all the way from the Block Houſe to this place a breaſt work has been caſt up. On the W. ſide of this heap of rocks is a cave of maſon's-work four feet high, and four feet wide; from the entrance to the other end it meaſures fourteen feet, and is covered with large ſtones. It is ſuppoſed to have been a ſepulchre. It is not ſunk down into the earth, but built upon it, and rubbiſh has been thrown up againſt it all around, except on the S. E. end where its entrance is. About a furlong N. W. from this cave, is another ſepulchral barrow, near which has formerly been a battery, and on the E. a little from the ſea ſhore is a ſmall iſland, with a high heap of rocks at the E. end of it, called Inazigan, which is ſurrounded only at high water ſpring tides. About a quarter of a mile from Inazigan Iſland is Sandy Bar, where is not above four feet depth at low water. In Auguſt, 1780, a veſſel called the Trial, laden with ſugar and cotton from the Weſt Indies bound to Briſtol, where ſhe belonged, was here totally loſt. The cotton was all ſaved, and ſome ſugar; the Captain's name was Saunders. All along the ſhore hereabouts, breaſt

works have been formerly caſt up, and upon the brow of the hill to the Southward is a battery, where is now one gun, a four-pounder, diſmounted, which has been intended to fire over the men in the intrenchments, between the battery and the ſea ſhore.

W. N. W. from Sandy Bar is a rock in the ſea, called the Crow, about a quarter of a mile, and near the ſame diſtance from Penrithen Quay, which is covered at high water ſpring tides. His Majeſty's ſhip the Glaſgow, ſtruck upon this rock in the year 1778, and carried a large piece of the rock away to Plymouth, where it was taken out; the veſſel left her fore-foot behind, with ſeveral large iron bolts in it. Another veſſel laden with coals ſtruck upon this rock the ſame day, and was totally loſt. The leading mark to go upon the Crow Rock, is to bring it in a line with the Nut Rock, which lies about half a mile W. and the edge of the graſs upon the S. hill of Sampſon Iſland, which is about half a mile W. from Nut Rock. The breaſt mark to go upon Crow Rock is to bring the Lizard Point in Treſco Iſland in a line with a rock, on the N. W. ſide of St. Hellen's Iſland, which has three tops, called Menanorth. About W. from Sandy Bar, are ſome ſunken rocks which are covered at half tide, called the Tide Rocks, for which there is no mark. Near two hundred yards out of a line, to the E. of Crow Rock, towards the ſhore of St. Mary's Iſland, and nigh half way, is another rock, called the Wraſe, which is covered at high water ſpring tides; there is no mark for this rock, which is out of the track of any veſſel going in or coming out.

Oppoſite to the Crow Rock is Penrithen Quay, which was built about the year 1759, which is convenient for the off iſland people to land at, and others, who may have buſineſs on the E. part of St. Mary's Iſland, as well as for the inhabitants of the W. part of St. Mary's Iſland, when they pilot

out

out veſſels, or have buſineſs at the off iſlands, and cannot get home, by means of a contrary wind, they are glad to make for this place, where they can moor their boats in ſafety, and walk home by land, and here their boats remain 'till a favourable opportunity offers for getting them home.

About a quarter of a mile S. and by E. from Penrithen Quay, upon the top of the hill, is a ſtone ſet upright, near nine feet high, and near ten feet round the thickeſt part, called Long Rock, which is ſuppoſed to have been an idol of the Druids. To the S. W. from Long Rock is a ſtone ſet upright upon riſing ground, which is the higheſt land in all St. Mary's Iſland, called New Houſe, where are ſome ruins, about twenty feet in diameter, where is ſuppoſed to have been a watch-houſe, as this place commands a proſpect of the ſea all around, this being the higheſt land in all the iſlands of Scilly. About a furlong E. from Long Rock is an ancient farm-houſe, called Trenoweth; and about a quarter of a mile to the S. E. from the ſame rock, is another good farm-houſe, called Newford, near which is an orchard, of about an acre of land, which produces very fine fruit, planted about the year 1750, by Mr. Thomas Smith, then ſteward to the Earl of Godolphin, who had a leaſe of this farm, whereon he made great improvements, and brought it to produce every thing that a farm affords in great perfection; but ſince his death, the land has been divided among ſeveral tenants. From this farm-houſe, almoſt in a line with Long Rock, and near the midway, in the corner of a field, called Pungies, is a ſquare ſtone pillar, ſuppoſed to have been erected either for a monument of ſome diſtinguiſhed perſon there buried, or for an object of religious worſhip.

About a furlong W. from Penrithen Quay is a hill upon St. Mary's Land, cloſe to the ſea ſhore, called Bant's Karn, which is a leading mark for the S. channel in Broad Sound, keeping

keeping Norneure Iſland open, and likewiſe for the Pollard Rock of the Seven Stones, keeping St. Martin's Head open, about a ſail's breadth. On the W. ſide of Bant's Karn is a little bay, called Hellengy; on the W. ſide of which is a point of rocks always above water, called the Crib, ſurrounded at high water, which has a bold ſhore for veſſels to paſs by, in and out of Crow Sound. Cloſe on the S. ſide of this rock is a little Sandy Bay, called Toll's Porth, wherein a veſſel, called the Pheaſant, belonging to Dartmouth, laden with cod fiſh from Newfoundland, was ſtranded in the year 1779; the people were all ſaved, but the veſſel was ſold where ſhe was driven on ſhore, and broken up. Upon the point of land between theſe two coves, and S. of the Crib Rock, are the remains of a battery; and upon the top of the hill, called Hellengy Downs, about a furlong diſtance to the S. E. is a ſepulchral burrow. On the ſhore of Toll's Porth a breaſt work has formerly been caſt up; cloſe by are two old tin pits partly filled up, one of which is now about ſix feet deep, and near four feet ſquare.

About a quarter of a mile S. W. of the Crib Rock is a point of rocks, called Karn Morval, being the Weſtern-moſt point of St. Mary's Iſland; near which on the E. and S. ſides are the remains of ſome old batteries. The ſhore here is very bold, ſo far as the rock, called the Calf. About a quarter of a mile S. from the S. point of Karn Morvil is Taylor's Iſland. About one hundred yards from the ſhore, ſurrounded by the ſea only at high water. This iſland is about one hundred yards long, and near forty yards broad. It produces nothing but graſs, upon the W. part of it is a high rock, called Taylor's Point; and near which are the ruins of a building. On the W. ſide of this iſland lie two rocks in the ſea, the larger of which is called the Cow, and the leſſer is called the Calf; betwixt theſe two rocks is a ſafe paſſage for veſſels into St. Mary's Pool; the channel is about one hundred yards wide; both

both these rocks lie under water. The mark to go between them is to keep St. Martin's ſtand to the N. juſt open with the W. point of the Crib Rock. Theſe two rocks lead with the W. point of Taylor's Iſland, from which they lie W. and almoſt in a direct line with each other. The Calf is diſtant from Taylor's Iſland Point, about thirty fathoms; between the Calf Rock and Taylor's Point is only a paſſage for boats. From the Cow Rock about S. W. and near one hundred fathoms lies Bacon Ledge, which ſometimes, at low water, ſpring tides, appears above water. There is a channel between this ledge and the Cow Rock for veſſels to paſs. The mark to go into St. Mary's Pool, between this ledge and the Cow Rock, is to bring a high rock in New Grimſby Harbour, called Hangman's Iſland, in a direct line with the S. W. point of Trefco Iſland, called Karn Near. Between this ledge and St. Mary's Quay is good anchorage for veſſels, where they may either ride afloat or lie aground on fine ground, called St. Mary's Pool.

In the year 1793 a ſmall veſſel was loſt on the W. point of Taylor's Iſland. The ſame Captain loſt a veſſel on Karn Morvil Point, about ten or twelve years back from the above date, which was a French prize laden with timber. On the S. ſide of Taylor's Iſland is a ſandy bay, called Porth Low. On the N. ſide of this iſland in the year 1777 a tranſport, full of wounded ſoldiers in their paſſage from Boſton in America to England, was driven aſhore, which broke from her moorings in St. Mary's Road, the pilot then being on board; all the people were ſaved, but the veſſel was broken up. About a quarter of a mile S. from Taylor's Iſland is Pym's Iſland, near about the ſame ſize of Taylor's Iſland, upon which are ſome ruins of houſes, and a ſmall houſe wherein fiſhermen keep the maſts, ſails, and oars of their boats, and their fiſhing tackle; and on the N. ſide thereof is a ſmall pier where they keep their boats. On the S. W. point of this iſland

iſland ſome years ago, a veſſel laden with copper and tin plates was driven on ſhore, in the morning, but was gotten off again in the evening, and put into St. Mary's Pier, where her cargo was taken out.

About a quarter of a mile E. from this iſland is a village, called Tamlin's Hill; and on the S. E. thereof is another village, called Porth Low. On the S. ſide of Pym's Iſland is William's Bay, wherein a revenue cutter, Richard Johns, Captain, was ſtranded ſome years ago, but was gotten off again, with much trouble and damage, and repaired. On the S. E. from Tamlin's Hill, is a farm-houſe, called Pym's Hill. Cloſe by William's Bay is a farm-houſe, called Newfort. A cottage, cloſe by this farm-houſe, wherein a ſoldier lived, was burnt down, a few years ago, and by a great deal of help the fire was got under, and the farm-houſe preſerved, which being ſo near was in great danger, there being a rick of turf cloſe by the end of it which the fire caught, but the ſea being then high water, and many people at hand, it was extinguiſhed; otherwiſe the farm-houſe muſt have been ruined. A ſoldier being upon the roof of the cottage, endeavouring to extinguiſh the fire, fell through the roof, upon a caſk of ſalt, and was ſcorched ſo much that he died in a ſhort time afterwards.

Near a quarter of a mile S. from Pym's Iſland is a promontory, called Harry's Walls, from the remains of a building cloſe by, on the E. ſide, where a fort was intended to be built; it was begun, but never finiſhed. There is a curtain ſtill remaining, with a baſtion at each end, and the baſtions are hollow, not ſolid; there are ſome croſs walls within the Northernmoſt baſtion which interſect and form ſeveral cells deſigned either for mines or for the uſe of the garriſon. If this fortification had been finiſhed it would have been of little uſe, being placed too far within the head lands, and commanding

none

none of the founds to any effect. It is ſuppoſed to have been begun about the time of Henry the Eighth, and by the ſharp angles of the baſtions cannot be older. This intended fort is ſituated upon the W. ſide of a hill, called Mount Flaggon, upon the top of which, on the N. ſide of the fort, is a rock ten feet high and ſix feet round, ſuppoſed to have been ſet up for an object of Druidical ſuperſtition.

On the E. ſide of Mount Flaggon is a farm-houſe, called Neviſis; and on the S. ſide is another farm-houſe, called Queen's Barrow. About a quarter of a mile E. from Mount Flaggon is a riſing ground, called Brimſtone Hill, where are two farm-houſes, one on each ſide of the road; and about a quarter of a mile due E. is another farm-houſe, upon high ground, called Longſtone. Near the ſame diſtance, about N. E. from Longſtone, in the head of a valley, pleaſantly ſituated, is a village, called Holy Vale; it lies warm, well expoſed towards a little Southern cove, called Porth Hellick, and ſo well ſheltered from the N. winds, that trees grow very well here, of which a few tall ones are ſufficient proof; and I am perſuaded that every kind of fruit tree common in England might be propagated here with ſucceſs. The chief houſe was unfortunately burnt down in March, 1751, by the careleſſneſs of a ſervant-maid. The houſe was then inhabited by Mr. William Cruſge, Deputy Commiſſary of Muſters here, whoſe grand-father, Mr. John Cruſge, married Urſula, ſecond daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, on which account the late Earl of Godolphin ordered the houſe to be re-built, and every loſs occaſioned by the fire to be made good again, at his Lordſhip's expence; and when Mr. Cruſge died his Lordſhip ſhewed great favour to his family. One of Mr. Cruſge's daughters was allowed an annuity by his Lordſhip, which ſhe enjoyed ſome years, but unfortunately her huſband happened to be at a publick ſale by auction, who ſuppoſed that any man preſent had a right to purchaſe as well as the ſteward, bid over

him; when the ſteward found this woman's huſband had bidden over him, he ſaid diamonds ſhould cut diamonds, and out of revenge he ſtopped the penſion allowed by the Earl of Godolphin, and as the Earl was dead, and Lord Godolphin was at ſo great a diſtance, and was ſaid to put ſo much confidence in his ſteward, the injured man was afraid to complain, for fear the ſteward ſhould ſerve him worſe, if the Lord ſhould not think proper to redreſs him. So if the complaint of an injured perſon is not to be attended to by the Lord, an overbearing ſteward may fleece the people as he pleaſes, to make his own fortune, and no one here can get redreſs. About a furlong N. E. from Holy Vale is a village, called May Pole Hill, near which is a ſchool, ſupported by the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, and very beneficial to this part of the iſland.

About half way between Longſtone and Tremulithen is a hill, called Crake Dew; S. W. from which is a farm-houſe and a cottage, called Parton Karn; and about two hundred yards N. from Parton Karn is another dwelling-houſe, called Chyan Nance. About a quarter of a mile E. from Heugh Town is a high promontory, called Karn Thomas, on the S. ſide of which, and on the N. ſide of the road, is a piece of ground where ſtrangers are buried, which appears to have been formerly encloſed, but now open to the common. On the S. E. ſide of this burying-ground is a farm-houſe, near which is a very good ſpring well, continually running over, under a ſtone hedge, and lined with ſtones. This is called the Moor Well, where ſeamen bring their water-caſks to be filled for the ſhipping at anchor in St. Mary's Pool or the Road, and roll them to the water's edge, where their boats receive them.

Between Karn Thomas and Mount Flaggon is a fine ſandy cove, called Porth Mellyn, where is the ſineſt ſand that is to

be

be found in all Scilly, much coveted by the Cornish people, and others, for scouring brass, pewter, &c. and for drying up writing ink. The inhabitants of this island use it for strewing upon the floors of their houses. About a furlong S. from Karn Thomas, and on the E. side of the road leading from Heugh Town to the church is a small village of cottages, called Down Derry, on the N. side of which is Hangman Hill, so called from some soldiers formerly executed here for mutiny. Near a furlong N. E. and by N. from the church, and near the same distance N. W. from Old Town Castle is a hill whereupon are several high rocks covered with Ivy, called Karn Gwaval, on the S. side of which are some dwelling-houses so denominated.

St. MARTIN's ISLAND.

THIS island lies about two miles from the Northern-most part of St. Mary's, or about one mile from the Eastern-most part of Tresco. It is about two miles long, and about six miles round, is a narrow ridge of high land, and contains about seven hundred and twenty acres. It seems to have been entirely cultivated in former times; as the tracts of hedges may be seen crossing the ridge, and descending to the sea on either hand, but it is now improper for cultivation, being in many places over run with sand, and the soil quite buried. About one hundred and sixty years ago it had not one inhabitant. The Lord-proprietor granted a long lease of this island to Mr. Thomas Elkins, who was appointed steward, and who is said to have been the first steward that resided upon the islands, since they were granted to the Godolphin family, whose descendants held the lease and the stewardship 'till the decease of Mr. Thomas Smith, who was the last of that family, he being a grand-son of Mr. Elkins, who built the day-mark upon this island, and encouraged people to settle

here to cultivate the land. It has now not only fine paſture fields, but produces very good corn and potatoes. There are at preſent upwards of thirty families, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, who are all related to each other. The preſent incloſures are ſmall, and lie from the decline of the hill to the ſea ſhore, but the higher parts are all one common, the ſurface being either too ſtoney and ſhallow to make arable land, or covered with ſand blown from the northern coves below. The inhabitants keep a great number of ſheep, and there are plenty of rabbits upon the iſland.

Druidical monuments are as numerous in this iſland as any of the others, particularly burying places, which ſerve to illuſtrate what Pliny ſays, when ſpeaking of the northern nations, that they rather chuſe to inter their dead in iſlands than on the Continent.

At the S. part of the iſland is a high hill, near the ſea, called Cruthers, on the E. ſide of which is Higher Town Bay, where a ſmall pier was intended to be built, for fiſhermen and pilots to keep their boats at. About a quarter of a mile to the E. is Engliſh Iſland Point which forms the bay. Engliſh Iſland Hill is round, with a ſmall karn upon its top, which off at ſea appears like a woman's breaſt, and is oppoſite to the N. E. part of St. Mary's Iſland, near which are two ledges, called Chappel Ledges. A little to the E. is the form of a grave, ſurrounded with ſtones, pitched edgewiſe, in the ſhape of a coffin, eight feet long, and three feet over the wideſt part, and upon the ſide of the hill about thirty yards from high water mark: About forty yards Eaſtward, upon the top of a hill oppoſite one of the Eaſtern iſlands, called Little Norneour, lies an old iron gun, a four-pounder, now diſmounted, brought thither about thirty years ago.

About

About forty yards to the N. is a circle of ſtones fourteen feet diameter, and in the middle of which is an upright rock near eighteen inches ſquare and three feet high, underneath which is Pulpitch Cove, on the E. part of which is Brandy Rock, about thirty-five feet perpendicular height, and cloſe to the ſea, being about the ſame height as the hill where the gun is. At the Eaſtern part of the iſland is Karn Levereth, about fifty feet above the high water-mark, with ſo ſmooth a face next the ſea, that it appears off at ſea like the ſide of a ruinous caſtle, and the top is above one hundred feet high, under which is a platform, next the ſea, of natural rock, about ſixteen feet by twelve. On the N. ſide of the ſaid rock are ſome pits where mullets are ſometimes caught. About one hundred yards further N. is a ſubterraneous cavern, called the Pope's Hole, about fifty fathoms under the ground, into which the ſea flows, ſo called from a ſort of a bird which roofts in it by night, above ninety feet high from the level of the water.

About three hundred yards N. W. is the day-mark, near which are two rocks, one called the Sugar Loaf, and the other Harlewis. Between this day-mark and the Eaſtern iſlands there is a ſound, where ſmall veſſels may come in, but few come that way, not being acquainted with the marks, nor the ſetting of the tides, which are as follows, viz. that tide which comes in from Broad Sound, the ſame runs through St. Mary's Road, and ſo runs out E. N. E., through the above ſound: But as ſoon as you open the ſea to the N. of the head-land, you will meet the tide at four hours flood, come round into the E. N. E. ſtream, and that makes the race of Henjack, and it gets the victory and ſets away S. by W. as far as Minnewethen Iſland, and there it meets with Crow Sound tide, which ſets out S. E. and that makes a very great race at ſpring tides, and ſo both tides go off to the S. together. The day-mark is a round tower forty feet high, built on a lofty

eminence

eminence at the E. end of the iſland, where is a rocky promontory, called St. Martin's Head. It is plaiſtered over with lime, and ſerves as an excellent mark for ſeamen. The tower is not ſolid but hollow, and over the door is T. E. (the initial letters of Thomas Ekins) 1687. Within is a ſtone ſtair caſe leading to the top, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect of the ſea and the county of Cornwall.

On the W. ſide of the day-mark is Bread and Cheeſe Cove; the head-land W. is called Burnt Hill, off which is Murr Rock, about one hundred fathoms from the ſhore. A little to the W. is Culver Hole, ſuppoſed to be an old tin-work; about ſeventy fathoms from which is a round rock, ſurrounded by the ſea at high water. In Culver Hole Bay is a prominent rock on the ſhore, called Treweeks Iſland. The head-land to the W. is called Turfy Hill, off which is Mackrel Rock. The ridge of rocks, between that and White Iſland, is called Merrick Ledge, to the W. of which is Wine Cove, where cloſe to the ſhore is a round hole, twelve feet deep, and ſeven feet diameter, ſuppoſed to have been a tin-pit. On the E. ſide of St. Martin's Bay is a clear ſpring of freſh water, which runs out of a rock, called Preſcilla Well, and never dry. Cloſe to the S. ſide of White Iſland is a rock, called the Antony.

A little way from the ſea ſhore of St. Martin's Bay, to the S. from White Iſland, is a high karn, called Top Rock, which was ſplit with thunder on November 20th, 1751; a piece of which, about half a ton weight, was carried above one hundred yards N. and ſome of it a great deal further, and at the ſame time a horſe and upwards of ſixty ſheep were killed, and when the wool was pulled from them, they had a very ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, and to the W. the ground was torn up in a very ſurpriſing manner. Before this accident there grew near this place almoſt ſix feet high, but ſince they hardly

any

any grow here, and theſe ferns that do grow here now are both low and weak. About a quarter of a mile from Top Rock to the N. and due W. from White Iſland, about one hundred yards from the ſea ſhore, is a large one, of a globular form, about twelve feet high, and about as much in diameter, which ſtands upon a ſmooth platform, and only touches it on one part; it is called the Bowl from its rotundity, and is ſuppoſed to have been an object of Druidical ſuperſtition.

White Iſland contains by eſtimation about fifty acres, to which people may walk at low water from St. Martin's. It is uninhabited, and produces nothing but graſs, which feeds ſome ſheep and rabbits. On the E. ſide of this iſland a cavern goes in under ground ſo far, that no perſon now living ever ſaw the farther end of it. I heard a cuſtom-houſe officer ſay, that he went in ſo far in a direct line, in ſearch of run goods, that he could not ſee the light from the entrance, and that he was afraid to go further in, leſt he ſhould meet with water or ſome other danger. It is ſuppoſed to have been an old tin-work; its direction is Eaſt and Weſt.

About a quarter of a mile N. W. from White Iſland is Lion Rock, in a direct line with which is Black Rock, and within that is another rock, called Penadgy Iſland. Between Penadgy Iſland and the ſhore, is a long range of rocks, called Plumb Iſland. Near a cove, called Purſile Bay, is a head-land, called Penadgy Hill. On the W. of this bay is another promontory, called Tinkler's Hill, upon which is a curious rock, called Tinkler's Rock, ſuppoſed to have been an idol of the Druids. To the S. E. from this rock is a circle of ſtones about twenty feet diameter, and about an hundred yards to the S. is another circle of ſtones, of the like dimenſions, near which is a ſepulchral barrow. Some of the ſtones have been lately taken away for building houſes near at hand.

Cloſe

Close to the shore opposite the island of Tean is a large heap of rocks, upwards of one hundred feet high, called Bab's Karn, from a family of that name, who lived close by it. About three hundred yards to the S. from this karn, is another group of rocks, called S. Karn, close to high water mark; these two karns form Lower Town Bay, in which is a small pier, where boats land, but it is now ruinous. About half a mile to the E. from this place, is a piece of waste ground, called the Neck of the Pool, where the sea at high tides often overflows the low lands, and has washed away the sand, where a great many graves, of all sizes, have lately appeared, and stones set edgewise, in the form of coffins, which lie E. and W. Human bones of all sizes have been lately found here, between the two banks of sand, one of which is near twenty feet high, so the bodies must have been buried here many centuries ago, as the sand laid so deep upon them.

About a quarter of a mile to the E. S. E. is a point of land, called Yarrow Rock, which rises gradually up the land above four hundred feet in height. To the S. E. about half a mile is a cove, called Clarence's Bay, in which is a small pier, where fishermen keep their boats, but they can only land here from four hours tide to high water, so it is dry six hours every tide. E. from this place is a high land, called Cruthers Hill, upwards of two hundred feet perpendicular height, upon the top of which are three sepulchral burrows in a direct line N. and S. and about sixty yards distance from each other; the middle one is upon higher ground than the rest, the cover of which is now taken away for building houses; it is surrounded with mason's work, is fourteen feet long, and three feet broad, and two feet deep; the bottom is paved with flat stones. About three hundred yards to the N. from this hill, on the left hand side of the road which leads from the pier to Rock's Downs, is another sepulchral burrow.

Upon

Upon these downs is a rock, called News Rock, at which the inhabitants meet every day, in fine weather or foul, to tell and hear news, because they think the pleasure of increasing in knowledge, and learning something new every hour of life, is the noblest entertainment of a rational creature. This rock is about two hundred yards S. from the church, which is situated about three furlongs N. N. E. from the pier in Clarence's Bay, and near the centre of the island. About three furlongs from the church N. E. is a circle of stones twenty-four feet diameter, called the Guard-house, upon high ground, where pilots meet to look out for ships; here was formerly a small house, where soldiers, in the reign of Queen Anne, kept watch, which is now demolished, and the materials carried off. To the N. W. of the church, about the same distance, is a school-house lately built at the expence of the inhabitants, in a pleasant situation, between two hills, fronting the S. W. and which is well sheltered from all winds except the S. In this place are plenty of rabbit-burrows; and rabbits abound here so much that they are very prejudicial to the inhabitants, by encroaching upon the neighbouring fields, and destroying the grass and corn.

The church is a decent structure, and handsomely seated; the pulpit is on the N. side of the communion-table, and on the S. side is a large pew for the Lord-proprietor's agent, or any strange gentlemen who may happen to be upon the island. The large pew, before the pulpit, was built at the expence of a gentleman belonging to Dartmouth, who contributed liberally towards the expence of lengthening the church, and raising the roof higher, which was formerly low, and covered with thatch; the side wall was then only seven feet high, and twenty feet long. The door was then in the W. end, but since it has been altered, the door is in the S. side, near the W. end. The roof was raised five feet, and is now covered with pantiles. The church is now thirty feet in

length within, and fourteen in breadth, and has one bell, about half a hundred weight. There is no account when this church was originally built. The dead have been interred in its cemetry ſome centuries ago, as appears from the plenty of bones found when graves are digged. About a century ago there were not above three or four families upon this iſland, but from the appearance of hedges upon the commons, the ruins of buildings, and burying places, there muſt have been many families in former times, otherwiſe ſo many human bones would not have been found.

In the year 1753, as ſome fiſhermen, in a ſmall boat, were fiſhing near a bay on the N. E. ſide of this iſland, a large fiſh came ſwimming round the boat, which very much ſurprized them, and came ſo near that they were afraid it would overſet their boat. The fiſhermen put a ſmall rope over the boat's ſide with a nooſe; the fiſh came ſo near that they got the nooſe over its head, and rowed the boat to a ſhallow place that was near by, and dragged the fiſh upon it. When they examined the fiſh, they found a wooden hoop (twenty inches diameter, ſuch as ſlides up and down a ſhip's maſt for faſtening the main ſail to) round it, between its head and back fin; the hoop had been ſo long upon it, that the fiſh was grown almoſt to cover the hoop, in a very ſurprizing manner, and the hoop was grown green with ſea weed. The fiſh was thirteen feet and ſix inches long, and about twenty-ſix inches diameter in the middle; it had fins but no ſcales, and a very ſmooth ſkin very black on the back, and a little white under the belly. They opened the fiſh, and found no liver in it, nor any fat in its belly, but a very large gall faſtened to one ſide. The fiſh was not of a fat and oily nature, and much reſembled a ſhark. It may ſeem ſtrange to many people how the wooden hoop ſhould be upon the fiſh. A Captain of a ſhip thus accounts for it, who ſays it is cuſtomary with ſeafaring people to hang beef overboard, and to let it be in the ſea to get the ſalt out of it;

it; and to prevent it from being torn in pieces by the motion of the ship through the water, they generally put it in a net, fastened to a hoop to keep it extended, so the fish to get at the beef must have got the hoop over its head, and by pushing itself through the water, forced the hoop behind its fore-fins, which prevented the fish from getting clear of the hoop again, and the net must have decayed by being so long in the water, and forced from the hoop by the force of the fish through the water.

The EASTERN ISLANDS.

BETWEEN St. Mary's and St. Martin's Islands, at the entrance of Crow Sound, there are several little islands, which lie to the Eastward of the rest, and are on that account called the Eastern Islands. The sides of these little islands continue their greenness to the brim of the water, where they are either surrounded by rocks of different shapes, which start up here and there, like so many old castles, or by a verge of white sand. Several pretty pools and lakes are formed by the sea having eaten away passages between them, and the rocks which keep their station, look very grotesque. The entrance of Crow Sound is formed by two little islands, about two miles asunder, the one on the S. side is called Toll's Island, and that on the N. is the most Eastern one of all the islands, called Menewethen.

In this sound are two rocks, called Great and Little Biggal, which lie about W. S. W. from Menewethen, about three quarters of a mile, and about two furlongs and a half S. from Great Arthur; the great one is always above water, and between them is just room for a boat to pass. Any vessel may pass close on the S. side in twelve fathoms water. From these rocks all the tide of flood sets due E. round Menewethen,

which iſland is about three quarters of a mile round, and contains about fifteen acres. On the S. W. part of which is a peaked rock, about thirty yards high: From this iſland, W. N. W. is Ragged Iſland, about a furlong diſtant, and about a quarter of a mile from Great Norenuer Iſland. This iſland is about three quarters of a mile round, and contains about five acres. Between this and Menowethen Iſland are many ſunken ledges, juſt covered at low water.

About a furlong S. S. W. from Ragged Iſland is Great Arthur Iſland, which is near three furlongs in length, and near a mile and a quarter round; it contains about thirty acres. On the S. ſide of which is a rocky bay; on this iſland are three ſepulchral burrows, and remains of hedges; and on the S. E. part of this iſland is a high rock, called the Freeſtman Rock. Near four hundred yards to the N. from this iſland, and acroſs a ridge of rocks, covered at high ſpring tides, is Middle Arthur, which is about two hundred yards round, and upon which is a high heap of rocks. Acroſs a bar of ſand, which is covered at high water ſpring tides, about ſeventy yards diſtant, is Little Arthur Iſland, which is about a quarter of a mile round. This and the laſt mentioned iſland form a fine ſandy bay, and on the N. ſide of which is a fine quay where boats land.

In a line with this iſland and Great Norenuer Iſland to the E. about half a mile diſtant, is another iſland, called Great Gauilly, about ſix hundred yards long, and about a mile and a quarter round. It is near a quarter of a mile from Ragged Iſland, and about ſix hundred yards from Great Norenuer. This iſland contains about twenty acres. About one hundred and fifty yards N. from Great Gauilly is an iſland, called Little Norenuer, which is about one hundred and fifty yards long, and near a quarter of a mile round, with three high rocks upon it, and in a line with each other; this iſland contains

tains about four acres. About a quarter of a mile N. E. from this island, and near a mile to the S. and a quarter of a mile from St. Martin's Head, is Mouse Ledge, with three tops high above water. About a quarter of a mile from this ledge N. E. is a high rock in the form of a sugar loaf, called Haujack, which is about one hundred yards round at high water mark, and near forty yards high. This rock is about a mile from St. Martin's Head S. and by E.

About half a mile N. from Haujack, and near the same distance from St. Martin's Head S. S. E. is a long range of rocks, called Hardlewis, which appears at half ebb. The mark which fishermen have to go clear is to keep Gouther's Rock close open of St. Martin's Land. About one hundred yards from Chimney Rock is a sunken ledge, called the Fleming, which just appears at low water spring tides, and about one hundred yards N. from Little Norenuer. To go clear of this ledge, hide Great Ganilly in Little Norenuer, and keep close to Chimney Rock. About half a mile S. from St. Martin's is Little Ganilly Island, which is near two hundred yards long, and near half a mile round, and about one hundred and fifty yards W. S. W. from Great Ganilly, and contains about six acres. The island of Great Ganinick is about three quarters of a mile W. N. W. from Great Arthur Island. It is about two hundred and fifty yards long, and near three quarters of a mile round, and contains about fourteen acres.

In the middle of Crow Sound is a large sunken ledge, called the Hats, upon which many vessels have struck, about a quarter of a mile at low water from St. Martin's Land, and bears about E. N. E. from Inazigan Rock on St. Mary's Shore, and near a quarter of a mile S. W. from Great Ganinick Island. The mark to go clear to the S. is to keep the peak of Menowethen Island open of Arthur Head, and as soon as Little Norenuer Island opens to the N. of Great Ganinick

Ganinick Iſland, danger is paſt; and to go in to the Northward, keep the rock behind St. Hellen's Iſland, called Menanorth, open to the N. ſide of Gouther's Rock, and as ſoon as Little Norenuer Iſland opens, as aforeſaid, danger is paſt. In St. Martin's Flats is a ledge, called Damaſſinas, which appears at four hours tide; it lies about a quarter of a mile S. and by W. from Cruther's Hill in St. Martin's Iſland, and about half a mile N. N. W. from Great Ganinick Iſland. The rock, called the Gouther's, in St. Martin's Flats, is from Sandy Bar under St. Mary's Iſland, about three quarters of a mile, and about N. N. E. and from Cruther's Hill in St. Martin's near half a mile, and bears about S. W. and by W. About three quarters of a mile N. W. and by N. from Gouther's Rock, is Cheeſe Rock, which is about half a mile from the ſhore of Treſco Iſland, and bears E. from the Lizard Point of that iſland. Little Cheeſe Rock is about half a mile N. N. W. from Great Cheeſe Rock. About a quarter of a mile N. E. from Cheeſe Rock is Hedge Rock, which is near half way from Treſco Iſland to St. Martin's Iſland. Hedge Rock and Cheeſe Rock form the channel for going to St. Hellen's Pool from the S. the former of which is not more than two hundred yards from the Iſland of Tean.

The mark to go up Old Grimſby Channel between a ledge, called the Counce, on the ſtarboard hand, and Diamond Ledge, you muſt keep a little ſharp topped rock on the W. hill of Tean Iſland a little open to the E. of Hedge Rock; run on with this mark 'till you bring the high top of Long Ledge, juſt in the fall of the W. part of the E. hill of Northwithel Iſland, and when you get up off the Blockhouſe Point upon Treſco Iſland, you muſt keep that ſhore on board, if you mean to go in on the flats of Old Grimſby; but if you have a mind to ride afloat, you muſt port your helm, and run out towards the entrance of the harbour to the N. where you may ride afloat at low water, in very good ground off Long Point,

Point, on either ſide of the ſaid point. If you go out of Old Grimſby, keep part of the Blockhouſe upon Treſco Iſland juſt clear of Long Point, and that courſe will carry you clear to ſea.

The mark to go up from the S. to St. Hellen's Pool, between ſome ſunken rocks, called Crigohills, is to keep the two old wind-mills in the garriſon, one on each ſide of the caſtle, which you may ſee very plain, or the quay head at St. Mary's, juſt clear of Karn Morvil, which will do as well. Keep running on with this mark, 'till you bring the landing karn, which is on the W. ſide of St. Hellen's Iſland, between the two high tops of Menanorth, which will carry you up the channel. There is good ground for lying aground, but if you have a mind to ride afloat you muſt run up towards the W. part of St. Hellen's, keeping your lead going, or to the W. of this bar you will have as deep water as any where, which will be from three to upwards of four fathoms, in very good holding ground, where you may lie in ſafety.

The Iſland of Tean is about two hundred yards N. W. from St. Martin's Iſland, and about a mile, near E. and by N. from the Blockhouſe Point, on Treſco Iſland. It is at preſent uninhabited, but on it is a good dwelling-houſe, lately inhabited, and fields of corn and paſture. It is about a mile long, and near two miles and half round, and contains about ſeventy acres. This iſland is remarkable for having been the habitation of one Mr. Nance, from Cornwall, who firſt introduced the kelp manufacture into theſe iſlands, about the year 1684, and whoſe deſcendants are now in poſſeſſion of it, and live in St. Martin's Iſland. To the N. of this iſland is a heap of rocks, called Penbroſe, about twenty yards above high water mark, and about fifty yards diſtant, and to which a perſon may walk from this iſland at low water.

TRESCO

TRESCO ISLAND.

THIS island lies about two miles N. from St. Mary's Quay; the capital village on it is called Dolphin, consisting of a church, and about half a score stone-built houses, covered with thatch, after the manner of those built in St. Mary's Island, but there are several good houses in this island built in the modern stile, and covered with pantiles. In the year 1739 the principal house in Dolphin village was unfortunately burnt down by some unknown accident. At that time there was a cat, which had kittens above stairs, in a chamber chimney. The cat was used to lay by the fire, upon the hearth, and was supposed to have carried fire among her hair to her den. The people of the house were at that time all out about their work, and had been absent from the house about two hours before the accident happened. The fire was first seen to break out in a blaze in that part of the house where the kittens lay; this was all the reason that could be given for this sad accident, which entirely consumed that fine large building, which was close by the church. The church received no damage by the fire, it being situated on the opposite side of the road.

Another fire happened in this island, in the year 1752, by means of a small child burning furze in the chimney, which caught the pile of fewel in the kitchen, which immediately connected with the over loft, and destroyed that house. The owner of the house had about six pounds weight of gunpowder in an open tub, at that time, on the cieler of his bed; he made his way through the fire to secure the gunpowder from the flames, and though the fire was then dropping down in the room where the gunpowder was placed, the man laid hold of the tub, clapped it to his breast, and ran off with it: not one spark touched the gunpowder, so the man saved both it and his

his own life, though he loſt moſt part of his houſehold furniture, and other neceſſaries.

On the 12th of January, 1766, about four o'clock in the morning, a man aroſe from his bed, being then called upon to pilot out ſome ſhip from Old Grimſby Harbour, though it was then dark. This man went to his next door neighbour's houſe to light a candle, with which he returned and kindled a ſmall fire in his houſe, extinguiſhed the candle, and went out of his houſe, but in leſs than an hour, to his great aſtoniſhment, he ſaw his fine new built houſe in a blaze, and the tiles dropping from the roof of the houſe which had only been finiſhed ſix weeks before this ſad accident happened. This man had been then married eleven months; his wife was then in bed, but not aſleep, ſo providentially eſcaped from the conflagration; he was before this accident in as good circumſtances as any of his neighbours, and by means of this accident, in two hours time, was not worth twenty ſhillings.

In the year 1768 another fire happened on this iſland. The people of the houſe were out at work, and were from home about three hours, when they ſaw, at the diſtance of about a mile, their corn rick on fire; they made all the haſte they could, but before they could reach home, the flames from the corn rick, caught the dwelling-houſe, which was entirely conſumed as well as the corn rick; by this accident that family was impoveriſhed, and ruined. A giddy child had put out ſome turf aſhes in the morning, and the wind then blowing hard at E. it was ſuppoſed, that ſome fire was among the aſhes, and was carried by the wind upon the corn rick; no other reaſon can be given how this accident happened.

The church is exactly of the ſame form as the church at St. Martin's Iſland, and near the ſame ſize. The miniſter is ſupported by the Society in London for promoting Chriſtian

Knowledge, who, in fine weather, occaſionally viſits the other off iſlands, where he performs all the offices of his function. There is no burying ground near the church; the inhabitants have ſuch a notion of the ſuperior ſanctity of the old abbey church, that they carry the dead body there, and inter it within the ruins of that ancient church, near two miles from the church now in uſe, the way they carry the dead to be buried. They were offered a piece of ground adjoining the church for a burying place, but they did not chuſe to accept it, for the aforeſaid reaſon, as was pretended. An old man told me the people who dwell near the church objected to this offer, for fear they ſhould be diſturbed by ghoſts and apparitions, if the dead ſhould be buried ſo near their dwellings.

About a furlong E. from the church is the harbour of Old Grimſby, which is formed by the Blockhouſe Point on the S. and Long Point on the N. where ſmall veſſels may either ride afloat or lie aground on a ſoft ſandy beach, ſecure from all winds, except the N. W. and that cannot harm them unleſs it blows a hard gale. In the head of this bay is a point of rocks, which runs from the ſhore, called Ray Iſland, where boats may conveniently land at low water. Near this promontory are the ruins of a cellar, which belonged to the Earl of Godolphin, which was burnt in the year 1769, at that time full of mahogany, barrels of pitch and tar, and ſeveral other kinds of valuable merchandize. This accident had like to have been fatal to many veſſels, there being then a large number lying aground cloſe by, near forty ſail, but the wind being then E. N. E. and plenty of people at hand, the fire was got under, without any further damage than conſuming the ſaid cellar, and the goods depoſited therein. The fire broke out in the middle of the night, but by what accident is yet unknown. It was ſuppoſed that the cellar had been robbed, and was wilfully ſet on fire to hide the villainy.

About

About forty yards N. E. from the ruins of this cellar, a breaſt work has formerly been caſt up. The high rock, oppoſite the Blockhouſe, on the ſhore to the N. is Pomellin Karn, which forms the N. ſide of Old Grimſby Harbour. About a furlong E. from the Blockhouſe is Little Cheeſe Rock; between this rock and Long Ledge is a ſafe paſſage into Old Grimſby Harbour, for veſſels that come from the E. which is dry at low water ſpring tides. Long Ledge lies about a furlong N. W. from Little Cheeſe Rock, and is ſeldom under water. About a furlong W. N. W. from Little Cheeſe Rock, lies Great Tide Rock, between which and Cheeſe Rock is a ſafe paſſage to go in and out of Old Grimſby Harbour. About one hundred yards S. W. from Great Tide Rock, is Little Tide Rock, which ſhews at low water. Hereabouts, at low water ſpring tides, are about twelve feet depth of water. The tide goes here S. E. nine hours. N. W. of Great Tide Rock is a rock, called Middle Ledge, about two hundred yards diſtant, which is ſeldom under water, and to which veſſels are moored when they ride afloat in Old Grimſby Harbour. About one hundred yards from Middle Ledge lies Higher Ledge, which is ſeldom under water, and to which veſſels are moored. About four hundred yards from this ledge, is Peaſe Hoppers Iſland, which is four hundred yards round. About one hundred yards N. E. from this iſland lies Foremaſt Iſland, which is near five hundred yards round. A little to the W. is another iſland, near the ſame ſize, called Crow Iſland.

Cloſe under Pomellin Karn is a ſunken ledge, called Long Point, which is juſt covered at high water neap tides. The mark to go clear of this ledge is to keep the Blockhouſe open with Merchant Rock, upon Trefco Shore. The breaſt mark is Higher Ledge in a line with the top of Crow Iſland. Merchant Rock, upon Trefco Shore, is near a furlong from Pomellin Karn. From Merchant Rock N. E. is Northwiſtel

Island, which is near a quarter of a mile from Trefco Shore, and forms the channel of Old Grimsby Harbour. In this island of Northwithel are many stone houses, and several monuments of the Druids. It is uninhabited, and does not contain more than ten acres, and is used by the people of Trefco for pasture. There are many sepulchral barrows, and some remains of hedges, and also a rock forty-three feet round and twenty feet over the widest part; it stands upon two stones, so that a man can creep under it. This has undoubtedly been the burying place of some distinguished person.

In this channel, St. Hellen's Gap, and Town Sound, the tide runs all alike, for at low water the tide sets in from the N. and runs away S. E. nine hours, until it is half ebb by the shore, and then it turns back for the other three hours, 'till low water. There are in Old Grimsby Channel from two to ten fathoms depth of water.

Near the entrance of Old Grimsby Channel is a sunken rock which appears at half tide, called the Little Kittern. The mark to go upon this rock is to keep the top of Great Ganinick open of Northwithel. The lower mark is to keep a black rock in Northwithel Bay in a line with the centre of Round Island. Upon Trefco Island, about two hundred yards S. W. from Merchant Rock, is a high hill, called Middle Karn. N. N. W. about two hundred yards, close to the sea, is a heap of rocks, called the New Guard. On the N. W. side of this hill is a cove, called Giants Pool, at the head of which has been a small work. On the W. side of this bay, is a hill, called Castle Down Bay, where has been a battery, to defend the entrance of Old Grimsby Harbour. On the W. side of this battery is Tregarthen Hill. On the N. side of this hill is an old tin work, close to which is a subterraneous cavern, called Piper's Hole, which goes in about forty fathoms

thoms under the hill from the sea shore. In the middle of this cavern is a pool of fresh water, about twenty fathoms over and three fathoms deep. This cavern is from ten to twenty feet wide, and about the like in height. About two hundred yards to the W. S. W. from Golden Ball Rock is shallow water, and rocky ground; and about one hundred yards N. W. from Golden Ball Rock, is a sunken ledge which shows at low water. The tide of flood sets here E. N. E. six hours. And from hence to the Kettle Rock is about twelve fathoms depth of water.

On the N. W. side of Tregarthen Hill is the head of a pond which is supposed to have been for washing tin ore in ancient times, near which a stream in the winter empties itself into the sea, at a small bay, called Cork Porth. At the most Northern extremity of Trefco Island is a cavern under ground, about twelve feet in height to the roof, and about three feet wide, and which runs under ground about seventy feet; near which is another cavern, about twenty feet high, which goes under ground about fifty fathoms, and near six feet wide; these caverns are supposed to have been old tin works. Near these caverns are some sunken ledges, called the Kettle and Kettle Bottom, which lie about half a mile from the shore, near the entrance of New Grimsby Harbour. The mark to go clear of the Kettle Bottom is to keep the Scilly Rock open with the head land of Bryher, 'till you open the Old Fort upon Trefco. At the E. side of the entrance of New Grimsby Harbour is a cavern that goes E. N. E. under ground about twenty fathoms, supposed to have been an old tin work. On the W. side of this cavern, called the Gun, is a spring of fresh water, which issues out of a rock, and is the only running stream of fresh water in the island; and upon the top of the hill is an old tin work. Upon the side of this hill, about a furlong N. from the Old Castle, is another old tin work.

To

To sail into New Grimsby Harbour keep your starboard headland close aboard, to avoid the rocks on the larboard, called the Kettle. When you are within the castle, anchor near Hangman's Island, where it is five, or six, or seven fathoms deep at low water. From the Northward at low water the tide sets in an hour and an half here, and then it sets out three hours, and then it turns and sets in four hours and an half, until it is half ebb, and then it turns and runs out the other three hours until low water.

On the E. side of New Grimsby Harbour is Cromwell's Castle, which is about one hundred and fifty feet in circumference, and about sixty feet high; the walls of it are twelve feet thick, and being raised on arches from the bottom to the top, its roof is flat and a special bomb proof. Upon the top of this round tower was a battery for small cannon. The parapet wall on the top of this fort is about six feet high, and in the side of it the ensign staff used to be fixed. Close to the bottom of this building, next to the sea, is a stone platform, about forty feet in length from N. to S. with a good parapet likewise, upon which some old iron guns are planted, which might be worked to some effect, to defend the safe harbour, which this battery commands, more absolutely than the Old Castle upon the eminence. This fortress was repaired in 1740, and put into a good state of defence, but there being no gunner, inhabitant, or guard kept in it, the timber works are already all gone to decay.

Upon an eminence on the N. E. side of this round fort is a large pile of the ruins of another castle. It forms a half round to the W. towards the harbour of New Grimsby, where are several windows and embrasures still standing. In the centre of the half round is an arch raised with common moor stone, independent of the main or outside wall, which appears to have been a bomb proof in that half of the building.

ing. This is fifty feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, forming a square to the E. which square seems to have been a dwelling place. The length of the building is divided by a stone wall three feet and a half thick. This wall is thirty feet from the half round on the W. and twenty feet from the square end on the E. part. The main or outside wall of this ancient building is six feet thick, which shews it to have been a work of labour and expence. The entrance or door of this building is a low arch in the E. end, four feet wide, and six feet high. This is all the door that can now be discovered; there are four large windows of an ancient stile, with holes in the stone frames for letting in iron bars, seemingly of a very large size. This building is supposed to have been demolished in order to build the other castle near the edge of the water, which has a much better command of New Grimsby Harbour, as the guns upon the lower platform can sweep the surface of the water at the narrow entrance of New Grimsby Harbour. This castle in its prosperity could not bring any guns to bear upon the shipping on account of the great height of the eminence whereupon it stands. Around and contiguous to it, on the land side, are the lines of a fort, principally intended as a security against a land attack; towards the sea the steep craggy hill answers the purpose. Leland calls it a little pile or fortress, which renders it probable that this castle was repaired and enlarged after his time.

About a quarter of a mile S. from Oliver Cromwell's Castle is a very tall pyramidal group of rocks, surrounded by the sea, at high water, called Hangman's Island, from some mutinous soldiers hanged there by the Parliament forces in the great rebellion. Near a quarter of a mile E. S. E. from the old castle, upon the highest hill in the island, are the ruins of a round tower, called the Beacon, where formerly a pole was fixed to hoist a flag upon, as a signal for vessels off at sea, to know how to take the entrance of New Grimsby Harbour.

The

The next point of land within Oliver's Castle is called Britain Rock, to which vessels make fast their moorings, and near which they can ride afloat in safety. On the E. side of New Grimsby Harbour is a small pier where fishermen and pilots keep their boats. The harbour of New Grimsby is formed by Brehar Island on the W. Trefoo Island on the E. Plumpy Island on the S. E. and Merriott Island on the S. W.

Near the pier is a dwelling, called Trefoo Palace, which formerly used to be much resorted to by masters of ships and strangers coming to this island; but the custom has some time been altered to houses of better accommodation, further up the island. In the year 1744, as a mason was repairing this house, a sum of King Charles's half crowns were found hidden in the wall by a deceased dweller. The workman was taken into custody by the Lord-proprietor's agents, who promised him a share to discover the number he had found, but he had sense enough to keep the whole a prize to himself.

On the S. E. side of the harbour is a sandy bay, where vessels may lie aground, near which the Parliamentic forces were encamped, and where the vestiges of their huts and huts are still to be seen. Near this place is an island about two hundred yards round, on the N. side of which is a rock, covered at half tide, about sixty yards distant. The mark to go upon this rock, is to keep the door of the Point-house in a line over the centre of the Point Rock, near the pier. About a furlong S. E. from Plumb Island, is a hill on Trefoo Shore, called Plumpy Hill, and on the S. W. side of this hill are several sunken rocks, called the Baggs, which appear at half tide. About two hundred yards from the shore, upon the top of Abbey Hill, are the ruins of a watch-house, fronting St. Mary's Garrison. W. S. W. of this old watch-house is a

hill,

hill, called Apple Tree, on the S. side of which is Apple Tree Bay.

On the most Southern point of this island fronting St. Mary's Garrison is an eminence, called Kara Near, upon the top of which is an old breast work, called Oliver's Battery. It is a plot irregular and uneven, and seems to have been fortified long before the age of that saint, viz. Oliver Cromwell, whose name it bears. The Parliament forces, under Admiral Blake and Sir George Ayscue, intent upon reducing Scilly, the last retreat of the cavaliers, took footing at first in this island of Trefco. At their approach six hundred men of the King's party retired by night to St. Mary's, where there were at that time one thousand men more, and among them a great number of officers. When the King's soldiers were drawn off, the enemy seem to have made use of this breast work to erect an advanced battery that might command the harbour, together with Broad and Crow Sounds, New and Old Grimsby having before fallen into their hands, and lying in their rear. This battery therefore not only covered their camp, which lay on a low neck of land, about a mile to the N. but could reach any ship that went into or came out from St. Mary's, and generally with effect, for when the winds or tides were at all violent, ships must come very near this battery, or run upon the rocks or flats. The consequence of this settled disposition of the Parliament forces was, that the King's party being soon distressed, one Mr. Phillipps was sent for orders to the Prince then in Holland, and the cavaliers had leave to surrender and make the best terms they could for themselves. Eight hundred soldiers were taken prisoners upon the capitulation, and officers (among whom was the Governor, Sir John Granville, afterwards Earl of Bath) enough to hold an Abbey.

On the W. S. W. of Karn Near is Long Crow Ledge, about two hundred yards from the shore, the tops of which appear at low water, and on the W. S. W. is a ledge, called the Hulman, which is under water at three quarter's flood, about one hundred and fifty yards from Karn Near. The mark to go upon the Hulman, is to keep the Rough Rock near the shore of the Gaine Island in a line with Nut Rock. From the Long Crow Ledge about one hundred and fifty yards is a sunken ledge, called Paper Ledge, which is dry at low water spring tides.

The mark for going from St. Mary's to New Grimsby Harbour, is to keep Nut Rock just touching the Sword Rock near the W. part of the garrison, which will carry you clear of the Crow Rock, and as soon as you hide the N. part of Gamilly Island in the S. point of Trefco Island, port your helm, and run till you get the Nut Rock half way over St. Mary's Sound, which will carry you clear of the Rags Ledge on Trefco Shore, and as soon as you see the Island of Mincarlo come open of Sampson Island, then starboard your helm, and keep to the W. till you have brought the Sword Rock in a line with Nut Rock, or Merrick Island, giving just room to go past the said island, then port your helm. If you have a mind to lie upon the flats in Porth Mow, you may, or if you chuse to ride afloat, you must steer out for Brimin Rock, which is on Trefco Shore; you may anchor almost of the said rock, or between that rock and Cromwell's Castle, where you will ride very safe.

About a quarter of a mile S. S. E. from Karn Near is Crow Ledge, which appears at low water, and on the S. E. of Karn Near, about a quarter of a mile distant, is a rock, called the Mare, on the E. N. E. of which, at about two hundred yards distance, are two sunken ledges, which appear at half ebb. About a quarter of a mile from the Mare Rock

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is a foulem ledge, called the Pens. The mark to go upon this ledge, is to keep the Nut Rock in a line with the point of Samphire Island. The like mark is to keep the Great Rock on Tresco in a line with the old parish church on Abbey Hill. About a furlong from Kara Noar is Little Round Ledge, which is seldom covered at high water, and about a quarter of a mile from Kara More E. and by S. is Great Round Ledge, which appears at high water. Between the Pens and the More Ledge is a rock, called the Round Rock, which appears at low water. The mark to go upon it, is to keep the Nut Rock in a line with the centre of Minalto, and the side mark is to keep the Great Rock on Tresco in a line with the top of Abbey Hill.

About one hundred yards from Kara Noar lies the skeleton of a woman who died on board a vessel in St. Mary's Road, where a large fleet put in here with foul weather, coming home from the Havannah, after that strong fortress was taken. Necessity obliged the people on board to bury this woman without a coffin, in a sandy bank, about forty yards above high water mark, where now the skeleton appears. The woman was in perfect health when the fleet arrived here, but died after a few days illness. The vessel that brought her here was left off the Start Point, and every person on board perished, going from hence to Portsmouth.

About a quarter of a mile E. N. E. from Kara Noar is Fig Tree Bay, and close by is Fig Tree Ledge, which is always above water. On the S. E. point of Tresco Island is a kurn, or heap of rocks, called Shipman Head, from which about nine hundred yards is a small island, called Green Island, which is about two hundred yards round, and which is surrounded by the sea at high water. At about fifty yards from Green Island is a long foulem ledge, near two hundred yards long, and about fifty yards wide, called Pennys Ledge, on

or the Flat of Skirrit Island. About three hundred yards S. E. from Skirrit Island is a funken ledge, which is covered at three quarters flood, called Diamond Ledge; and on the S. E. of this ledge, is a long tail of rocks, about two hundred yards long, called the Tail of Diamond Ledge, which appears at low water. The mark to go clear of the Diamond Ledge, and the Tail, is to keep the high rock upon Teau Island about a fail's breadth to the E. of Hodge Rock; and to go between the tail and the bar, is to keep Linn Rock open of St. Martin's.

On the N. from Skirrit Island, and about a quarter of a mile from the shore is Pentel Rock; and E. from this rock, are two ledges, called Crigohills, which appear at low water. The mark to go between them is to keep St. Mary's Castle, between the two old wind-mills, in the garrison. About half a mile N. of Skirrit Island is a head-land, called the Lizard Point. On the N. E. of which is a funken ledge, which is above water at a quarter ebb, and about one hundred and fifty yards N. E. is Great Cheese Rock; and about one hundred and fifty yards from this rock are some funken ledges, which appear at low water, called the Chink. The mark to go upon them is to keep the Tide Rock, in a line with the centre of the Cheese Rock. The breast mark is to keep the Lizard Point in the centre of Great Cheese Rock. From E. to S. of Great Cheese Rock are a great many funken rocks, which appear at low water, about two hundred yards from Cheese Rock. About a quarter of a mile from the Lizard Point is a village, called the Barrow. The next head-land to the N. is called Ruffa Point. About two hundred yards E. N. E. from the Blockhouse is Cook's Rock, which is seldom under water. To the S. W. of Little Cheese Rock is a funken ledge, which appears at three quarters ebb, called Cheese Rock's Could.

On

On the S. point of Old Grimsby Harbour is a stone block-house, which is twenty-eight feet in length, and twenty-two feet in breadth. It stands square with the four cardinal points of the compass, with two platforms of stone on the top, well fenced by a parapet wall of sufficient height to work great guns over, which formerly was the case, but it is now void of defence, and has been so for time immemorial. If this fort was again put in order, as it has been by the appearance of the platforms, it would be a great defence against Crow Sound and St. Helier's Gap, which are the two principal entrances into Old Grimsby Harbour. The front square of this fort faces the E. and is raised from the top of a pile of huge rocks, and so advantageously placed by nature, as to be thirty feet in height to support the wall of the wall, with the platforms and parapet on the top. The wall of this fort is well built, and four feet thick at the top, and is about forty feet high, including the help it has by nature on the E. side. There are all the appearances of military convenience in it, such as a guard-house, colour's-house, flag-staff, &c. which, with a little attention, might be repaired to great advantage for conducting vessels that put into these harbours.

About a quarter of a mile W. S. W. from the Blockhouse, upon the top of the hill, is a natural rock, about nine inches above the surface of the ground, with a round hole in its centre eight inches diameter, supposed for an upright post to work round in; and at the distance of two feet from this hole in the centre, is a gutter cut round in the rock, out of the solid stone, fourteen inches wide, and near a foot deep, wherein a round stone four feet diameter, and nine inches thick did go round upon its edge, like a tanner's bark-mill, which is worked by a horse; the round stone has a round hole through its centre, about eight inches diameter. This is supposed to have been a mill, for the purpose of pulverising the tin-ore, in ancient times, and worked either by men or a horse, before

fore stamping mills were known, of the present construction; besides there are no streams of water in Scilly sufficient to work such engines, so the tin ore must have been pulverised some other way in Scilly than that which is practised now in Cornwall, where they have streams of water to work the stamping mills.

In a valley about a quarter of a mile S. from this place is a most beautiful pond of fresh water, edged round with camomile turf, on which neither brier, thistle, nor flag appears. It is near half a mile long, and about a furlong wide. An ever-green bank, without rock or wood, rises high enough to keep out the sea, serving at the same time to preserve the pond, and to shelter the Abbey. The water is clear, and contains the finest eels that ever were tasted. The land is cultivated on both sides of it, and by its gentle declivity, to the brim of the water, adds much to the beauty of the place.

The Abbey-church stood on a small eminence fronting the S. E. end of this pool, in the most pleasant and retired situation, in the island, where but little is seen indeed; but the view here is altogether tender and delicate, compared to what the other prospects in these islands afford. This Abbey was founded in the tenth century, and enriched by some of the Earls of Cornwall after the Norman conquest. No veliges of the monastery are now to be seen; but part of the church belonging to it is still standing, and is used as a burying place, the inhabitants esteeming it more sacred than any other spot in the island. This opinion, however is not so absurd, as it may at first sight appear, for whoever reads Kennett's Parochial Antiquities will find that the Bishops anciently never suffered the dead to be buried any where but at the mother-church; and when the chaplain of Stratton Audley, in Oxfordshire, professed to bury two corpses in the said chapel, the patron of Bucknaker, the mother-church, complained in

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the third year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, and the Bishop determined in favour of them against that illegal practice. The inhabitants who have lived to the age of eighty or ninety years say, that their parents accounted for this church being in the same condition, as at present, when their parents were children. A great part of the walls of the church is carried off to patch up some poor houses, which stand below it, on the spot where, probably, the monastery stood. This church is ninety feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, and stands due E. and W. In the S. side wall is a fine arch of good workmanship, and on the N. side has been another arch directly opposite to it, and of the same breadth, which is now fallen down, and only six feet in height standing. The church appears, from these two arches fronting each other, to have been built in the form of a cross. The arch that is standing on the S. side is twelve feet wide at the bottom, and runs up to a sharp point at the top, which is fifteen feet high from the rubbish at the bottom, which is three or four feet thick, upon the floor of the church, where the dead are now buried; and on the W. side of the standing arch, is an arched door: Both arches are raised with stone of a very fine grit. Several windows as well as doors have been cased with the same sort of red stone, which it is thought the Monks got from Normandy. This fine red stone is not so gritsome as Portland, or any other sort of stone, that is to be met with either here or in England, *i. e.* if a piece of the same size should be weighed. This church is supposed to have been burnt down. A man, about thirteen years ago, was employed to remove some stones and rubbish at the W. end of the ancient building to make more room for burying the dead, who found a large piece of a bomb shell, and several pieces of coined timber, among the stones and rubbish that he cleared away. There is earth sufficient carried within the walls of the church, from time to time, upon the old flagged floor, in depth to dig a reasonable grave.

This

This island was anciently called St. Nicholas Island, and was said to be the largest of all the Islands of Scilly, in Leland's time, and to have contained sixty households; but (if what he said of its extent is true) it has lost much of its land since that time, for it is, at present, but little more than half as big as St. Mary's, being about two miles in length, and about six miles and a half round. It contains about eight hundred and thirty acres, and at present seventy-four dwelling-houses, but some houses contain several families. People now alive can remember when there were only twelve families upon this island. Several new houses have been built in this and the other islands within the last twenty years.

St. HELLEN's ISLAND.

THIS island is about one mile N. from the Blockhouse upon Trefco; the soil on the lower part of this island, seems very good, and has been formerly cultivated, by the appearance of the remains of hedges and enclosures. It is now uninhabited, and serves the people of Trefco for feeding cattle and sheep; the soil upon the upper part is a kind of turf or peat, and makes very good fewel. This island is about a mile and a half round, and contains about one hundred acres. There are the ruins of a church upon this island, which is the most ancient Christian-building in all the islands. It consists of a S. isle thirty-one feet and six inches long, by fourteen feet and three inches wide, from which two arches, low and of an uncouth style, open into a N. isle twelve feet wide, by nineteen feet and six inches long. There are two windows in each isle formed in the most rustick manner; and there is a stone jutting out, near the Eastern window in the N. isle like a platform, on which it is supposed by some, the image of the saint stood to whom the church was dedicated. If this conjecture be true, the stone must have been placed there

there long after the church was founded, for it is undoubtedly much older than image worship, which was not known in England 'till the latter end of the eighth or the beginning of the ninth century. It is probable some priests or monks used to reside near the church, for there are still the remains of some houses built in the form of cloisters.

In the year 1771 some people belonging to Trefco happened to come upon this island, and took a walk towards the Golden Ball Bar, where they found three men, lying on the bar, beneaped at high water mark, who had been dead some time, as they appeared to be weather beaten; the people who found them were preparing to bury them, and looking down to about half tide, they saw three more, who had been much disfigured by the washing of the sea. The people brought the six men upon the solid earth, made a grave, and buried them as well as could be expected. Nothing ever transpired to discover of what country they were, nor from whence they came, or where bound. The people who buried them found among them some pieces of copper coin belonging to Portugal, so they might in all probability, have been of that country. Five of them were stout well grown men, and the sixth a very young one.

This island with Tean, Northwithel, and Foremast Island, form the harbour, called St. Hellen's Pool, which is the place appointed by act of Parliament, for vessels to perform quarantine in, and where is good anchorage for merchant vessels. Round Island, which is about a mile round, and uninhabited, lies near a mile from St. Hellen's Island, and contains about three acres; this island lies about two miles W. N. W. from White Island, which is near St. Martin's Island. About a quarter of a mile N. W. from White Island lies Lion Rock, and about the same distance from Lion Rock, lies Black Rock, near which is a foul ground which appears at half tide, at

about one hundred yards diſtance, N. W. About three hundred yards N. W. from Black Rock, are two ſunken ledges, called Deep Ledges, which ſeldom appear at low water. The mark to go upon them, is to keep the Burrow Houſe upon Treſco in a line with the Eaſtern rock of St. Hellen's Gap, at the entrance of St. Hellen's Pool. The breaſt mark to go upon theſe ledges is to keep the top of Toll's Iſland, near St. Mary's, in a line with the day mark upon St. Martin's. Between St. Hellen's and Tean Iſlands lie two rocks, called the Gap Robks, which form the entrance into St. Hellen's Pool; theſe two rock are about one hundred yards apart. The leading mark to go between them into St. Hellen's Pool, is to keep the Burrow Houſe upon Treſco open with the middle of the Gap. About a quarter of a mile E. N. E. from the entrance of the Gap lie two ſunken ledges, called the Pollard Ledges. The mark to go upon them is to keep Mananorth open with the N. E. part of St. Hellen's Iſland. The breaſt mark is to keep a high hill upon Treſco, called the Vane, in a line with the Eaſtern rock of the Gap. About a quarter of a mile W. N. W. from St. Hellen's Iſland, is a large high rock with three tops, called Menanorth. Near half a mile W. S. W. from Mananorth is a rock, called the Golden Ball, from which is a brow of rocks, which reaches to St. Hellen's Iſland, near a mile in length. Between this brow of rocks, called Golden Ball Bar, and the iſland of Northwithel is a paſſage for ſmall veſſels, at high water, into St. Hellen's Pool.

BREHAR ISLAND.

THIS iſland lies on the W. ſide of New Grimſby Harbour, and about a quarter of a mile from Treſco. It is the roughest and moſt mountainous of all the Scilly Iſlands, and not many years ago there were only two families in it, but

but now there are eleven. This iſland is about three miles round, and contains about three hundred and thirty acres. The church is ſituated cloſe to the ſhore, on the E. ſide of the iſland, and on the S. W. ſide of New Grimsby Harbour: it was built in the year 1742, and is twenty-two feet long by fourteen feet wide. It has one bell about half a hundred weight upon the W. end, and is in all reſpects like the other off iſland churches, only it has no gallery in it, as all the other churches in Scilly have. The reader here is a fiſherman, and his brother readers in the other off iſlands are alſo fiſhermen.

In many parts of this iſland are the ruins of Druidical temples, and ſome others ſuppoſed to have been places of worſhip uſed by the Phœnicians. There are alſo many burrows or funeral monuments, moſt of which are of a circular form. There are in moſt of the Scilly Iſlands large rocks, ſurrounded by other rocks of a leſs ſize, in a circular manner. Probably they were altars, as all the circles of ſtones that are found in the iſlands could not be ſepulchral; for ſome of them are planted upon the ſurface of rocky ground, ſo 'tis not unlikely that ſuch were deſigned for fire worſhip, like the large temple, upon Sally Key Downs in St. Mary's Iſland; if not they muſt have been rock deities. For Pliny tells us, that the ancients with great veneration incloſed thoſe rocks from profane approach, which ſerved them as objects of their devotion.

About a quarter of a mile N. from the church is a high hill, called the Watch Hill, wherein are the ruins of ſome building, ſuppoſed to have been a watch-houſe. This is the higheſt land in the iſland, which commands a proſpect of the ſea all around, and of every iſland of Scilly that is inhabited, as well as of the Land's End of England, which bears due E. about ten leagues diſtant. Upon this hill, near the ruins

of the old watch-house, is a pit in the ground like a cistern, which is square and measures four feet in length, two feet and eight inches wide, and two feet deep. It is surrounded with four flat stones, the top ones were lately taken away for building a new house close under the hill, where are several houses, called the Town of Brehar. Many ruins of houses appear in the Higher Brehar, the foundation stones of which still remain.

On the shore, opposite Hangman's Island, has been a breast work cast up for the defence of New Grimsby Harbour; and upon the Northern hill of this island are the remains of stone enclosures. The hill is now almost entirely bare, by means of the violent spray of the sea continually flying over it; and the small quantity of soil that still remains, serving instead of turf, is carried off for fuel. Upon the highest part of this hill are the ruins of a building, due W. from the Old Castle upon Tresco, supposed to have been either a watch-house or an ancient day mark; it is situated close to the entrance of New Grimsby Harbour. To the N. of this place is a long rocky promontory, called the Chapman Head, which forms the W. side of the entrance of New Grimsby Harbour. On the W. side of this headland is a cove, called Hell Bay, in the head of which is a spring of fresh water, which issues out of a cliff on the sea shore, and affords the only stream of fresh water in this island, and upon which the sun never shines. On the W. side of this bay are two cliffs, called the High Rocks, which form Hell Bay.

About a quarter of a mile W. from the High Rocks on Brehar Island is a large rock, or island, called Scilly, which is about half a mile round. It contains about one acre, and upon the top of which is a pool of fresh water; and from this small and inconsiderable island, all the other islands take the general name of Scilly. Harbours at low water are about twelve

twelve feet depth of water. The tide of flood flows here E. at high water. About a quarter of a mile S. E. from Scilly Island, is an uninhabited and uncultivated island, called Guël, which is near half a mile round, and contains about ten acres. About two hundred yards due E. from this island on the shore of Brehar, is a peninsula of high ground, called the Guël Hill, upon the top of which, on the W. side, are three sepulchral barrows. On the W. side of Guël Hill is a small bay, called Porpus Cove; and on the S. side is another bay, called the Great Porth, in which is a small pier, where fishermen keep their boats. Between these two bays, upon the isthmus, is a fine fresh water pool, which is about a quarter of a mile long, and about one hundred and fifty yards wide.

About a mile S. W. from Scilly Rock, is a large rock in the sea, called Maiden Bower, on the outside of which are about thirty-three fathoms depth of water. On the S. side of Maiden Bower, about a quarter of a mile distant, is Black Rock; close by which is Seal Rock, on the S. W. side of which, about half a mile distant, are eighteen fathoms depth of water. Between this rock and the Castle of Brehar is a long ledge of rocks, called Inafwittick, about a quarter of a mile W. from the Castle of Brehar, on the S. side of which, about a quarter of a mile distant, are from three to five fathoms depth of water. On the S. side of Inafwittick, about half a mile distant, is another riff of rocks, called Minccado, which is S. S. W. about three quarters of a mile from the Castle of Brehar, on the W. side of which are eighteen fathoms water. The Castle of Brehar is a vast rock in the sea, about forty feet high, and about half a mile from the shore, on the W. side of Brehar Island. Between the Castle of Brehar and Black Rock are several sunken rocks, which appear at half tide. Between the Castle of Brehar and Guël Hill, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, is Moon Rock, on the S. side of which is a ledge of rocks that appears at high water

water in fine weather. On the S. E. from the Caſtle of Brehar are ſeveral rocks that appear above water, called Gatteragea, about a quarter of a mile W. from Brehar ſhore, on the W. ſide of which are about five fathoms depth of water. Between Heathy Hill in Brehar and Gaſt Hill is a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, called Merrick Iſland, on which a Dutch ſhip, laden with ſtaves, was loſt, in the year 1743. The people ſaved themſelves by cutting down the main maſt, which fell overboard and reached the iſland, by means of which they got on ſhore. On the S. ſide of Heathy Hill are ſeveral ſcattering rocks, ſurrounded by the ſea, among which a tranſport, called the Nancy was driven aſhore on the 26th of February, 1784. About a mile and a quarter S. W. from Brehar, and about half a mile W. from Sampſon Iſland, are ſome ſunken rocks, called Bream Ledge, which appear at two hours flood. Near a quarter of a mile S. W. from Mincarlo is a rock, called the Biggal. On the W. ſide of which are about twenty-five fathoms depth of water. Near the middle of Sampſon Sound is a rock, called Yellow Ledge. The tide ſets in here eight hours from the W. from low water 'till two hours ebb, and then it runs out to the W. 'till low water.

Upon Brehar ſhore oppoſite Yellow Ledge is a promontory, called the Works, where formerly has been a ſod battery. The S. hill of Brehar is called Sampſon Hill, upon the top of which are three ſepulchral burrows; many of the flat ſtones which formerly covered them, lie here and there, ſome keeping their firſt ſtation, and ſome have been removed to make ſtands for ſhooting rabbits, with which this part of the iſland abounds. In the channel between this iſland and Treſco, near the middle way, is a rock, called Crab Ledge. About a quarter of a mile E. S. E. from Brehar church is Merrick Iſland, and oppoſite to it on Brehar ſhore, about a quarter of a mile S. from Brehar church, near the ſea ſhore, is a ſmall

regular

regular entrenchment, deſigned, as is ſuppoſed, for an advanced guard, or place of arms, for the Parliament forces: The curtain is but twenty-one feet long, and from one curtain acroſs to the other is but fifty-four feet. About a quarter of a mile N. E. from Brehar church is a half tide rock, called Queen Ledge, which is cloſe to the ſhore. The ſands reach from this iſland inwards to Treſco, and may ſometimes be paſſed on foot, but without on the W. ſide of the iſland, towards the ocean, the water is very deep.

SAMPSON ISLAND.

THIS iſland is ſituated about half a mile to the S. of Brehar, which riſes up in the ſhape of two pyramids, and is ſo clearly ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance, that it is of infinite uſe to ſeamen. The proſpect from St. Mary's has a beautiful effect, but when you come near it, it does not anſwer expectation; when it is ſeen off at ſea, a ſtranger would ſuppoſe it to be only a barren rock. Its green ſides are covered with ferns, and the ſandy parts are of a very bright colour. The ſand has been blown up by the Northern winds, and covers a great part of that which is called the Brehar Hill of Sampſon. This iſland, which contains about one hundred and twenty acres, and is about a mile and a quarter round, forty years ago was inhabited only by one family, but now here are ſix dwelling-houſes, and thirty inhabitants. The rent of the iſland is three pounds and ten ſhillings a year, one half of which is paid by ſome people who live upon Treſco. The families in this iſland have but little cultivated land, who are moſtly employed in fiſhing, and making kelp in the ſeaſon, by which they procure a comfortable ſubſiſtence, and live on the moſt friendly terms with the inhabitants of the other iſlands.

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This iſland appears to have been much larger in former times than at preſent; for at low water, after ſpring tides, are ſeen the ruins of houſes, which is not to be wondered at, when we conſider its ſituation in the ſea, and the various ſtorms to which it muſt, in common with the reſt of the iſlands, have been ſubject to, in a long courſe of years. The remains of Druidical ſuperſtition are here very numerous, and there are ſeveral of their ſepulchral monuments ſtill preſerved, which are called by the iſlanders Giants Caves. There are hedges of ſtone ſix feet under the common run of the ſand banks, and at low water the people paſs on foot from this iſland to Treſco and Brehar over the ſands in New Grimſby Channel, where at full ſea are ten or twelve feet depth of water; and in the courſe of the paſſage are ſeen the remains of hedges, and ſuch other things as ſerve to ſhew that theſe iſlands have undergone ſome very ſingular revolutions of which hiſtory is ſilent. Theſe are certain evidences that the iſlands laſt mentioned were once one continued traſt of land, divided into fields, and cultivated even in theſe low parts, which are now overrun with ſea and ſand. It is moſt likely that theſe iſlands have been ſeparated by an earthquake.

The two ſmall hills on this iſland are covered with graſs and ferns, and nothing can be more delightful than the proſpect they command. On the N. hill among a large group of rocks, there is one canopy rock, which projects from the reſt five feet and ſix inches, and ſtands ſix feet and eight inches from the ground. On the very ſummit there are eleven ſtone burrows, of like ſtructure to thoſe of the other iſlands. On the S. hill are the ruins of houſes, and a ſepulchral burrow; on the top of this hill is a vaſt range of rocks from which many ſtones are fallen. One large rock in particular was known to be ſplit in pieces by lightning ſome years ago. Many more ruins appear on this hill, which ſhew that the iſland was much better inhabited before the ſea and ſands

ſeized

forced the people to defert it. Water is here very bad, and, for want of ſprings, in the ſummer, frequently becomes putrid, and conſequently not fit for uſe, ſo the inhabitants, in ſummer, are obliged to fetch water from the other iſlands in boats, for their neceſſary occaſions; they attend divine ſervice at the other iſlands, and carry their dead there to be buried.

About a quarter of a mile due W. from this iſland is White Iſland, which is uncultivated; near half a mile round, and contains about ſeven acres. About a quarter of a mile S. W. from this iſland is a large rock in the ſea, called Great Minaltor; and on the W. ſide of which, about a quarter of a mile diſtant, is another rock, called Little Minaltor. Near three quarters of a mile W. from Little Minaltor is a rock which appears at half tide. Near two miles W. from Sampſon Iſland is a ledge of rocks which appears at low water, called Ley Steeple. The leading mark to go upon this ledge is to keep the head-light keeper's houſe in a line with a rock near St. Agnes Iſland, called the Little Smith. The ſide-mark to go upon this ledge is to keep the S. hill of Brehar in a line with the head of the Iſland of Mincarlo. On the N. E. ſide of Sampſon is Puffin Iſland, about a quarter of a mile diſtant, about one hundred yards round. About half a mile S. E. from Sampſon Iſland is Nut Rock, in a line between which and Sampſon are two ſunken ledges; the one is called Green Iſland, and the other is called Stony Iſland.

St. AGNES ISLAND.

THIS iſland is about three miles S. W. from St. Mary's Quay, which is well cultivated, and fruitful both in corn and graſs. It is, including the Gueow, about four miles round, and contains about three hundred acres, beſides the

Gnew, which contains about ninety acres, and is all one island at low water. There are forty-two dwelling-houses upon this island, and about two hundred inhabitants; but in Leland's time there were only five householders, all of whom, he says, were drowned in returning from a marriage feast at St. Mary's. There is no good water upon this island; the best is the rain water, which is collected upon the leaden floor of the gallery of the light-house, and from the roofs of the light-keeper's houses, which falling from thence into leaden cisterns and large casks is mixed with a great deal of filth, and becomes very disagreeable. The inhabitants might have good water here doubtless if they would take good wells for it, but being used to bad water from their infancy they are very indifferent about that which is otherwise.

There are several Druidical monuments in this island; but the principal thing that attracts the notice of strangers is the light-house, which is the greatest ornament of this island, and is indeed a fine structure, erected on a lofty eminence from whence there is a most extensive prospect every way. Its height is seventy-two feet, the top of which is surrounded by a fine gallery, which serves to clean and repair the windows of the lanthorn. The height of the gallery is fifty-two feet, and from the gallery to the top of the lanthorn is twenty feet. The circumference of the bottom of the tower measures one hundred feet, and the top of the wall of the tower is forty-four feet. The circumference of the outside of the lanthorn is thirty-nine feet. The circumference of the gallery is seventy-seven feet, and from the lanthorn to the outside of the gallery is six feet and a half. The height of the glass in the lanthorn is seven feet and eight inches. The number of panes of glass is ninety-two; each of which measures fourteen inches long, and twelve inches wide. The whole stone work is plastered white, which makes it a useful mark by day for ships coming from the southward, as the light-at dusk

dom by night; so nothing can contribute more to the safety of shipping than this discovery. It was erected by the Corporation of the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond, and a light exhibited therein with coals in the year 1680, and had an early reputation of being very useful to navigation; but the Corporation, who are ever anxious to make improvements in all their lights, caused it a few years since to be altered from a coal light to argand lamps to burn oil with reflectors; in the year 1790 the said lamps and reflectors were fixed on a machine moving in a circular revolution, and producing a bright and conspicuous body of light in every direction, each in a minute; which now serves admirably to distinguish the Scilly light from all others in the Channel, and they have first received the most pleasing account of its utility, and of its being visible as far as the horizon will admit. If this observation is carefully attended to, the light at Scilly cannot be mistaken by ships coming from the westward when it can be first, as by its frequent vivid flashes like lightning it may be known to be that bold light they gradually make on entering the British Channel in the night season.

About half a mile S. E. and by S. from the light-house is a rock called Wingletang Down, called the Giant's Pencil Head, the top of which is pinnacle four and six inches high from the ground. The rock on which it stands is also five high from its base of cemented rocks; which is about one foot high from the ground, and measures forty-eight feet round. In the top of the higher rock is a hollow which measures seven feet diameter, and three feet deep. The top rock next which the hollow is made, does not rest upon the middle rock, which intimidates its very power, which else had made way; as each great vibration it bears.

Another rock about forty yards N. E. from the Giant's Pencil-head, had formerly hollow in the top of it, out of which

will hold about thirty gallons. Close by this rock on the E. side, about seven yards distant, is a curious pillar of natural rock, and about fifteen yards from the Giant's Punch Bowl, on the W. N. W. side is another pillar of the same kind, a wonderful work of nature. Near forty yards further E. is another rock, with several basons upon the top of it, one of which will hold about ten gallons. About a quarter of a mile from the Giant's Punch Bowl, and near half a mile from the light-house S. E. is the Sun Rock. On the W. side of the bay, between this island and the Gnew, is a high heap of rocks close to the sea, called Augillion. Near a furlong S. W. from the S. E. point of this island is a rock in the sea, which appears above water at half tide, called the Little Hake Stone, between which and the shore a boat may pass. About a quarter of a mile S. W. and by W. from Augillion is a large heap of rocks, called Trean Flat, which is close to the sea. Near a quarter of a mile S. E. from the Giant's Punch Bowl, is Wingletang Bay, where a Dutch ship laden with bale goods was driven on shore, by a violent storm of wind then S. E. The Captain was knocked overboard with the boom, and was drowned; only one man more perished, by the severity of the weather, after he got on shore. This accident happened in December, 1737. Due S. from the light-house is a rock in the sea, near a quarter of a mile from the shore, called the Great Wingletang, on which a Dutch vessel was lost in the year, 1720, and all the people on board perished. On the W. side of this rock are several ledges that appear above water at half tide. On the W. N. W. side is another rock, about a furlong distance, called the Colt, which appears at low water. A boat may pass between this rock and the shore. S. and by W. from the light-house is a sandy bay, called Porth Askil, close by which, on the W. side, is a heap of large rocks, about fifty feet high, called Adnis. S. S. W. from the light-house is Sancta Warna Bay, about a quarter of a mile distant. On the S. E. side of this bay was Sancta

Warna

Warna Well, which is now filled up, left the cattle or sheep should push one another into it, when they came to drink. The ancient inhabitants of this island used to invoke St. Warna, as their benefactress in times of distress, whom they supposed to be instrumental in sending wrecks, and in directing and presiding over their good fortune. It is handed down by tradition among the islanders, that St. Warna came over from Ireland in a little wicker boat, covered on the outside with raw hides, and landed here in this bay. This well was consecrated to the memory of this saint; in honour and gratitude to whom several of the inhabitants used to pay their annual devotions at this place, on the day after twelfth day, cleaning it out, and using certain superstitious ceremonies in their thanksgiving; which being ended they made a general feasting and rejoicing throughout the island.

At the foot of Santa Warna Bay, upon the brow of the hill, are two rocks about seven inches apart, called Adam and Eve; the higher one measures nine feet in height, four feet wide in the broadest part, and one foot thick; the other is about one foot shorter. On the W. S. W. side of this bay, is a rock upon the top of the hill, called the Nag's Head, because at a distance it appears something like the head of a horse. On the S. side of this rock, and close to the sea is a high cliff, called Castle Vean, on the W. side of which is another large rock, near fifty feet high, and surrounded at spring tides by the sea, called Castle Brose. About one hundred yards W. is another great heap of rocks near sixty feet high, called Pink Karn, part of which fell down in the year 1763, being split with the thunder, and discovered a large quantity of fish dollars, which, by length of time, were turned black like lead. They were found by a mason who was getting stones to make some repairs at the light-house; they were supposed to have been concealed here in the time of the civil wars in England, or in consequence of some wreck. About

a quarter

a quarter of a mile S. from this rock is a ledge which appears at high water, called Lethagee, and has six rocks. There is about four fathoms depth of water between. A Dutch galliot struck upon this ledge in the year 1764, which came from Batavia, and was bound to Hamburgh, laden with wine and brandy; the people were all saved, but the vessel and cargo were entirely lost.

On the W. point of this island is a rock at the entrance of Smith's Sound, on the starboard hand, called Camp Carling. About a quarter of a mile W. from this point is a rock in the sea, called Monglow, which appears at half tide. The mark to go clear of this rock is to bring the high top of Penny Ledge, about a quarter of a mile N. in a direct line with the N. E. end of a rock, called the Great Smith. The leading mark for this rock is to bring the light-house in a line with a rock on the land, called Cliffeller. Lethagee Ledge, and an island on the larboard hand, about a mile distant, called Mellolgan, form the entrance of Smith's Sound. Here the tide sets out at four hours flood, and continues 'till two hours ebb; and sets nearly the same through the Wallows middle and rocks as far as the Bishop, to the N. of which rock is over the harbour side in Round Sound.

The leading mark to go into Smith's Sound, is to keep a high rock to the N. which is on the W. side of Stingfox Island, called the Castle of Bridon, in a line with the W. end of the Great Smith's Rock, which is about a mile under half of the N. from the entrance of this Sound. All the way up this Sound are above ten fathoms depth of water; keep this course 'till you come abreast of the Great Smith, and then steer your course E. N. E. 'till the Great Smith under the Square Island open the W. side of the Green; keep this mark till you have on St. Mary's Island open side a high rock of St. Martin's Island, called Hanjeby; and when your ledge Rock

Rock in New Grimsby Channel is a line with Bedore church, you have good anchorage in St. Mary's Road, in four fathoms depth of water.

On the E. side of Mincplow, at the entrance of Smith's Sound, is an old breast work about one hundred feet long, and to the N. of this breast work is a bay, called Porthcressa, on the E. part of which is a pier where fishermen keep their boats, at which vessels discharged coals formerly for the use of the light-house. At the entrance of this bay is a rock, called the Gunner, which appears at four hours tide; it lies about half way between Penny Ledge and Burnt Island. The mark to go upon it is to keep the belfry of the church in a line with Joseph Hicks's kitchen chimney. The side mark is the horn of Bonchoven in a line with Thomas Hicks's house.

Near Porthcressa Bay stands the church, which is built in the same style as the churches in the other islands. Leland says that there was a chapel here, from whence the island took its name; but it is not the same that is now in being, and there is no account when it was originally built. It was formerly called the first that the present church, and there is no certain account how it was demolished. It is handed down by tradition, that the old church was beaten down by the Parliament forces in the last century, and that it lay in ruins many years; and a dwelling-house was built upon the spot with the materials. Several people now living can remember the arch standing which was between the nave of the church and the chancel, built with free-free stone in the same manner as the arches in the ruins of the Abbey church at Tresco. The dwelling-house, which was built with the materials of the old church, and upon the spot where it stood, was walled about as well as a great part of the burial ground, with a light dikle the year 1774, so no remains of it are now to be seen.

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The church now in being is twenty-four feet long and fourteen feet wide; it has a gallery at the W. end, which was erected in the year 1782, and has one bell about half a hundred weight. It is handſomely pewed, and in good repair, but is far too ſmall for the inhabitants, who at preſent are not able to enlarge it.

In the year 1685 a French veſſel ſtruck upon a rock, called the Raggs, and came to an anchor cloſe by. The inhabitants of this iſland went to her aſſiſtance, and when they came to her, they found no perſon on board, ſo they took poſſeſſion, and ſet ſail for St. Mary's; when they arrived they found the Captain and the crew, who claimed the veſſel and paid the ſalvage. The inhabitants being at that time without a church, agreed to appropriate the money which they got for the ſalvage of this veſſel, to build a new church. The church was new roofed in the year 1760. The burying ground is at a little diſtance from the W. end. A fiſherman reads prayers here, and part of a printed ſermon on Sundays.

On the N. W. ſide of Pericles Bay is a high rock, which is ſurrounded at high water, called Burnt Iſland, on which in the year 1764 a veſſel laden with coals for the light-houſe was totally loſt, but all the people were ſaved. About ſixty yards S. W. from Burnt Iſland lies the Fennel Rock, which appears at four hours tide. The mark to go upon it is to keep the Great Karn of Burnt Iſland in a line with the old cellar. On the N. W. from this iſland, about a furlong is a riff of rocks, called the Three Brothers, which appears at half tide. The mark to go clear is to keep the W. point of Burnt Iſland open with the edge of the graſs upon the iſland of Sampſon. In fine weather a boat may paſs between this rock and Burnt Iſland. On the N. E. ſide of this iſland, about a furlong from the ſhore is a rock, called the Little Smith, which appears at high water. There are about two

fathoms

fathom depth of water between them. In the year 1753 a veſſel belonging to the Iſle of Wight, called the Johanna, bound to Liverpool, was totally loſt upon this rock, but the people were all ſaved. Between this rock and the Great Smith is a channel for ſhips to go from Smith's Sound into St. Mary's Road, where are about five fathoms depth of water, and in the middle of this channel is a ſunken rock which appears at low water. The mark to avoid this rock is to bring the S. W. karn of Hellweathers in a line with the W. end of the Gorregan Rock, which lies to the S. W. about two miles diſtant, and near a rock, called the Trevemen. The beſt mark is to bring a rock on St. Agnes Iſland in a line with the light-houſe. The ledges of Great Smith lie about E. from the Great Smith, and appear at half tide. The mark to go clear of theſe ledges, is to keep the Great Smith open with the N. ſide of Annet Head. The ſide mark is to keep Camp Gurling open with Burnt Iſland Point. There is a ſafe channel for veſſels on each ſide of theſe ledges in ſix fathoms depth of water.

About half a mile N. W. from the light-houſe, and about thirty yards from the ſea is a fine freſh water pool, in which are plenty of eels. Between this pool and the light-houſe, within the laſt forty years, were ſeveral fine fields, now entirely ſterile, by means of the ſand being blown over them, which are now open to the common. To the E. N. E. of this pool is a bay, called Porth Killier, into which a very large ſhip was driven by ſtreſs of weather, belonging to Shields, and bound to Liverpool. This veſſel was ſtranded on the ſame day the Johanna above mentioned was loſt on the Little Smith; the veſſel was got off again, and all the people were ſaved. There was not a rat upon the Iſland before this accident, but now theſe creatures are numerous. On the 24th of December, 1768, the Duke of Cornwall's ſix ſhip, which ſtruck upon Bartholomew Ledge in St. Mary's Sound, was

driven on ſhore in this bay, and totally loſt, but the people were all ſaved. About half a mile N. E. from the light-houſe is Porth Conger, which is near a quarter of a mile deep, and about one hundred yards over at its entrance. It is formed by the N. E. point of St. Agnes Iſland, and the N. W. point of an iſland, called the Gnew. At the entrance of this bay is a large black rock, called the Cow, near which is another rock about half way between the Cow Rock and the Gnew, called the Calf. Here are twelve feet depth of water, and a fine channel for ſmall veſſels. In this fine ſandy bay is a ſmall pier where fiſhermen formerly kept their boats, now made no uſe of. On the W. ſide of this bay, under the cliff is a fine ſpring of running water, which affords the only ſtream of freſh water in St. Agnes Iſland; and at the bottom of this bay is a bar of ſand, not above twenty yards over, which extends from St. Agnes to the Gnew, and over which the ſea flows at high water ſpring tides. On the S. ſide of this bar is another fine ſandy bay, near half a mile deep, and about a furlong wide at its entrance, which is formed by the E. point of St. Agnes Iſland, and the S. W. part of the Gnew. In this bay is another ſmall one, called Cove Vean, where fiſhermen keep their boats.

On the E. ſide of this Iſland of St. Agnes, is the Gnew, a part of the ſaid iſland, and never divided from it, but by high and boiſterous tides. On it are many little low barrows edged with ſtone, and the ſigns of ſtone hedges and encloſures, plain evidences of its having been once cultivated and inhabited, but at preſent it ſerves only as a coarſe common to the inhabitants of St. Agnes. Upon the top of the N. hill is a ſepulchral barrow, which was opened a few years ago by ſome people of St. Agnes to gratify their curioſity, who in their ſearch found ſome coarſe earthen pots, which they broke with their ſhovels and pickaxes, not thinking to find any ſuch things there, ſo the exact form of theſe veſſels cannot be aſcertained; by

by the broken pieces they appeared to have contained about a gallon each, but nothing was found therein, but some ashes and cinders. I found some of the stones when I measured the sepulchre, which were about half an inch thick, and seemed to have been made of coarse clay. The length of the sepulchre is fourteen feet, the depth three feet, and the breadth of the W. end is two feet and six inches. It is walled round with stone, and is something in the form of a coffin, and measures over the widest part four feet and three inches. It appears to have been built upon the ground with good mason's work, and earth heaped up against it all around, and is covered over with large flat stones. The people of St. Agnes say it has been the grave of a giant, but they cannot conceive for what purpose the earthen pots were put in it; some such like earthen pots were found in another sepulchral barrow, upon one of the Eastern islands, called Great Arthur, a few years ago, which the labourers broke with their shovels and pickaxes, so their form and size could not be properly ascertained. About one hundred yards to the S. upon the same hill, is another sepulchre of the same form, which does not appear to have been opened.

On the N. E. point of the Gnew is a high rock close to the sea, called the Kittern, where in the year 1733 a master of a vessel and one man were taken up alive by the inhabitants of St. Agnes, after they had feasted two days upon a raft of their vessel, which was wrecked upon the uninhabited island of Mellegan, which is about a mile S. and by W. from the island of Annet, to the W. of St. Agnes Island. The vessel was coming from the Bay of Honduras laden with mahogany for London. About a quarter of a mile S. E. from the Kittern, is a large rock in the sea, near two hundred yards from the shore, called the Bough, from which rock about three hundred yards is a promontory, called the Kibbern, on the S. W. side, and on the S. side of the Kibbern is a round

rock, at a small distance from the shore, called Droppy Nose, on the S. E. point of the Gueu.

In the year 1754, a transport bound out with convicts to Philadelphia, one of the sailors on board transgressed, so the Captain was determined to put him out of the vessel, and had him put upon this rock, called Droppy Nose, which is surrounded by the sea. The man had a small keg of rum with him upon the rock, and two guineas in his pocket; if he had carried upon the rock two hours longer, the sea would have washed him off, and he must have been drowned, but luckily a fishing boat came past the rock, soon after he was put upon it, and took him off to St. Mary's, from whence he was conveyed to Penzance.

The leading mark to go into St. Mary's Sound between the Gueu and the Spanish Ledge, is to keep the old castle upon Trefco Island in a line with the inner rock of the Stevel Rock, near the W. corner of the garrison. The breast mark is to keep the light-house in a line with the top of a hill in the Gueu, about two hundred yards N. N. W. from the rock upon the Kibbern, called Penny Banco.

On the S. E. corner of the Gueu is a high rock on the shore, called Cuckold's Point, which appears at a distance like an old castle. About one hundred yards S. S. W. from the shore is a foulen ledge, called Cuckold's Ledge, upon which a vessel struck in the year 1771, and was totally lost, and all the people on board perished. The mark to avoid this ledge is to keep Great Wingleaning Rock open with a rock, called the Hoe, on the S. point of the Gueu. To keep the Wingleaning Rock open of the Hoe, carries a vessel clear to the S. of the Spanish Ledge. On the highest part of the Southern hill of the Gueu are the remains of an old battery. To the W. S. W. from the Hoe about a furlong, is a large rock

rock in the sea, close to the shore, called the Great Hake Stone. About a furlong from hence upon the land is a heap of rocks, called Kam Wreen. Near a quarter of a mile E. N. E. from this kam is a long stone set upright upon the common, called the Old Man, eight feet high, and near six feet round, supposed to have been set up here, either for a monument, or for an object of Druidical superstition.

ANNET ISLAND.

THIS island is situated about a quarter of a mile W. from St. Agnes, and consists of about ninety acres; upon it are some rock basons, and the remains of hedges; but it is uninhabited, being partly covered with rocks, and the rest used for pasture. It appears to have been larger in former times, and was probably joined to the other islands; for at low water, foundations of houses and some remains of antiquity appear. About a quarter of a mile S. S. E. from the S. part of Annet Head is Royal Rock, and about a furlong from the Southernmost part of Annet Head is a large cliff of rocks, called Hellweathers. When Sir Cloudesley Shovel was lost in 1707, two men belonging to the Admiral's ship were driven upon a piece of timber against the high kam of Hellweathers; one of them preserved himself upon this rock, where he remained for some days before he could be gotten off, the weather then being so bad, and the sea so rough: But the other man was drowned, being drifted off the piece of timber, when it struck against the rock. The man that was taken off the rock gave an account that a Frenchman, on board the Affrican, told some of his ship-mates that unless they altered their course they would, in a short time, be among the rocks of Scilly; when this came to be known by the officers on board, the man was ordered to be punished for endeavouring to raise a mutiny on board the vessel. What the man said proved

proved true; in a few hours after the veſſel ſtruck a rock, and every perſon on board except this one man periſhed, who was taken off the karn of Hellweathers, by ſome of the inhabitants of St. Mary's Iſland. About a quarter of a mile W. from the middle of Annet is a high rock, called the Rawneys, with ſeveral ſmall rocks round it that are under water.

The rocks called Annet Head, which at a diſtance appear like ſpires, are about a mile and a half N. N. W. from the light-houſe. About a furlong from the Annet Head is a ſmall rock in the ſea, called the Ruddy, which appears at half tide. On the head of Annet Iſland is a high heap of rocks, called Karn Iriſh. At the N. E. end of Annet Iſland is an opening which comes in from the ſea, about forty yards long, near ten feet wide, and about twenty feet deep, called Lake Anthown, which goes in under ground, and is ſuppoſed to have been an old iron mine, becauſe the rocks here have the appearance of iron ore. About a mile N. N. W. from Annet Head is a ſunken rock, with four tops, called the Old Wrack, which ſeldom appears above water. The mark for this ledge is to keep the Little Minaltor, juſt in a line with the S. part of the N. hill of Sampſon Iſland. The other mark is the Great Karn of Percoſt kept in a line with the head light keeper's houſe. About two miles N. W. from Annet Head is a ledge, called Legeffery, which ſhews at low water. The mark for this dangerous ledge, is to keep a long hedge that is on the S. hill of Sampſon Iſland, between the two parts of Great Minaltor. The other mark is the Great Karn of Percoſt in a line with the light-houſe, but to go clear of this ledge, in coming in or going out, keep that hedge clear on either ſide of Great Minaltor, and you will go clear of the ſaid ledge.

Melledgan Iſland is about a mile S. and by W. from Annet, uncultivated, and near half a mile round; on the S. end of this

this island is a rock in the sea, called the Great Stone, between which and the island a boat may pass. This rock appears at half tide, near which is another rock, called the Little Stone, which is dry at low water and bears S. W. There are about three fathoms depth of water hereabouts, and the tide sets E. and W. About a furlong W. S. W. from this island is a dangerous rock, called the Biggal of Mellelgan, upon which a Dutch vessel was lost, laden with wine and paper, in the year 1760. Two men were drowned and all the rest were saved, being eight in number, who were hauled off the island with ropes, where they had been all night. The vessel drifted from the Biggal upon the island, and the men got on shore from the mast. To the W. N. W. of this island lies another rock, called Men Fleming, which appears at half tide. And to the N. W. of this island lies another rock, called Moscoy, near a quarter of a mile distant, with several small rocks close to it all around. There are about four fathoms depth of water hereabouts. The tide sets N. W. and S. E.

Gorregan Island is about a mile and a half S. W. and by S. from Annet Island, is uncultivated, and about half a mile round. The Biggal of Gorregan is a rock above water about a furlong N. and by E. from the N. part of this island. Between this island and Annet is a good channel for ships in eight fathoms depth of water. The tide sets here N. W. and S. E. About forty yards W. from this island is a rock in the sea, called the Trenerman, and close to it are twenty fathoms depth of water. On the same side of this island is a rock, called the Ragga, where the vessel struck which the inhabitants of St. Agnes Island took possession of after she was forsaken by the Captain and crew, and with the money which they got for the salvage of this vessel, they built their church. On the W. side of this island, about a quarter of a mile distant, is a rock, called Camperdown; and on the W. side of this

rock

rock is another rock, called Broadneck, near which is a paſſage for ſhips in about ſix feet depth of water. The tide runs here N. N. W. and S. S. E. On the W. ſide of Broadneck, about a quarter of a mile diſtant, is a lump of rocks, called Pedneithie, whereon ſeveral veſſels have been loſt. In the year 1679 a large ſhip was loſt here, part of which drifted into Porth Conger. The men all periſhed. Another large ſhip was loſt here in the year 1750, when all the people on board periſhed. A French frigate of thirty-ſix guns was loſt here in the year 1780, and all the people on board periſhed. Another veſſel from Virginia laden with tobacco was loſt here in the year 1788, on the 7th of June, and all the people were ſaved. Near this rock to the N. W. is a lump of rocks, called Roſevean, whereon a Dutch ſhip from Smyrna, laden with cotton, was loſt in the year 1752, and all the people were ſaved.

Roſevean Iſland is uncultivated, and lies about two miles W. S. W. from St. Agnes, and is about three quarters of a mile round. A French veſſel was loſt on this iſland in the year 1762, ſix of the men were ſaved who got upon the iſland upon pieces of the veſſel, and twelve men were drowned. The Nancy Eaſt India packet was loſt here on the 26th day of February, 1784, and all people on board periſhed. About a furlong N. N. W. from this iſland is a long riff of rocks, called the Ponds, whereupon a Portugueſe veſſel was loſt, laden with wine, and all the people periſhed. About a mile W. and by N. from St. Agnes is a large ſunken ledge, called Lewey-trenth. The mark to go upon it is to keep the Weſtern barn of Hellweathers in a ſtrait line with a rock, called the Kittern, on the Gnew. The croſs mark to go on it is the rock, called Monecoy, in a ſtrait line with a black barn on the S. E. ſide of Mellidgan Iſland.

Cilibweſten

Cribbaweden Iſland is about two miles and a half W. from St. Agnes, uncultivated, and is about half a mile round. Several ſhips have been loſt here, viz. the London, of London, in the year 1788. The Gilſtone Rock is about three miles S. W. from St. Agnes, and about half a mile W. from the iſland of Roſevean. Whereupon Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was loſt on the 22d day of October, 1707. Great Cribinick Rock is from St. Agnes about four miles W. and by S. and cloſe by it is another rock, called Little Cribinick. The depth of water hereabouts is ſix fathoms. The tide ſets N. W. and S. E. The Biſhop Rock is about a furlong N. W. from theſe rocks. About three miles and a half W. and by S. from St. Agnes is a ledge of rocks, which appear at low water, called Rettaries. The mark to go upon it is to keep the light-houſe in a line over a rock in the ponds, called Jackey's Rock. The Crim Rock is from St. Agnes about four miles and a half N. W. The mark to come in on the S. of this rock is to keep Great Minaltor, juſt in the middle between the S. part of Sampſon Iſland and one of the Eaſtern iſlands, called Norenuer, which will carry you clear. The mark for the N. part of the Crim, is to keep the Great Smith open off Peninis Head ſix or eight fails breadth, clear to the S. and that will carry you clear to the N. of the ſaid rocks. You may run 'till you come to open the light-houſe off Annet Head, and then you may run in for St. Mary's Road, keeping part of Great Gamilly Iſland open off the N: part of St. Mary's Iſland. Run on this mark 'till you bring Droppy Noſe Rock on the E. part of the Gueu, near the Steval Rock on the W. part of the garriſon, then drop your anchor, where you will have ſix or ſeven fathoms depth of water, and very good holding ground.

The Gunner Rock is near three miles and a half, about N. W. from St. Agnes. One mark for this rock is to keep the Great Smith Rock near St. Agnes, in a line with a heap

of rocks near Peninis Head, called the Kettle and Pan. The other mark is to keep the E. top of Rofevear Iſland in a line with the E. part of Rofevean. To go clear on either ſide of the Gunner Rock, keep the day-mark on St. Martin's Iſland clear off Sampſon Iſland on the S. and that courſe will carry you clear to the S. of the ſaid rock. Keep the ſame day-mark on the N. ſide off Sampſon, and that will carry you clear to the N. of the ſaid rock. The tide ſets here N. W. and S. E. About four miles N. W. and by N. from St. Agnes lies a ledge of rocks, which ſhews at low water, called the Nundeeps. The mark of this ledge is the old caſtle on Treſco Iſland in the middle of Inſwittick, and the other mark is the light-houſe in a line with the Annet Head. To go clear of this ledge on the S. ſide, keep Great Minnibar open off Sandy Bar in Crow Sound, and to go to the N. of this ledge you muſt keep the old caſtle, as before mentioned, open off the N. of Inſwittick.

To come in at the S. channel of Broad Sound keep the N. part of Norcauer Iſland juſt open off the N. part of St. Mary's Iſland, and that will carry you clear into St. Mary's Road, only when you come abreaſt of Sampſon Iſland, ſtarboard your helm, and run on 'till you open Gaſilly Iſland, then keep the firſt or next top clear off the N. part of St. Mary's Iſland, 'till you run to bring Droppy Noſe Rock on the ſhore of the Guew in a line with the Steval Rock, on the W. ſide of the garriſon, then you may come to an anchor in good ground in ſix or ſeven fathoms depth of water.

The depth of water in this ſound between the different ledges from the Crim Rock, to the ledge of Broad Sound, is from nine to twenty-ſix fathoms, which you will have outſide of the Gunner Rock, keeping that rock in a line with Kara Morval on St. Mary's Iſland, but the general depth is from fourteen to fifteen fathoms, all over this Sound. The

tide

tide of flood runs here to the N. E. and as the water flows and comes high, it turns and ſtrikes in towards St. Mary's Road, and ſo goes round to the S. and when the tide of ebb makes to its full ſtrength, it goes out juſt in the ſame manner as the flood comes in.

It is high water among the iſlands at half an hour paſt four o'clock, the ſpring tides flowing there E. N. E. but the neap tides with a Northerly wind flow N. E. or at ſix hours. The ſpring tides riſe and fall about twenty-one or twenty-two feet, and the neap tides about fifteen or ſixteen feet; and both flow with a hard Southerly wind an hour longer, but a hard Northerly one will put the time of flowing as far back.

The S. ſtream ſets out of St. Mary's Sound from half flood to half ebb. The W. ſtream comes into St. Mary's Sound from half ebb to half flood, and runs out through Broad Sound, about the Little Scilly Iſland, off the N. W. ſide of Brehar Iſland, and for ſix or ſeven leagues to the Weſtward of it. The N. ſtream runs nine hours to the Northwards, between theſe iſlands and the Land's End of England, and begins to ſet to the N. as the laſt quarter ebb begins to ſet N. W. and ſo altering 'till it ends in N. E. at which time it is high water above at Scilly. Then the S. tide comes and runs three hours to the Southward.

There is a very bad range of rocks that lies between Scilly and the Land's End, about three leagues E. N. E. from St. Martin's Head, called the Seven Stones, very dangerous to ſhipping coming from abroad as well as for coaſting veſſels. The marks of theſe rocks, are to keep the N. part of Brehar Iſland, called Shipman Head, in a line with Round Iſland, for the Pollard or the Northernmoſt rock; the other mark for it is the firſt point you ſee of St. Mary's open off the iſland of

Menawethen. There are many more rocks that appear above water, almoſt in a line with the Pollard Rock, but not ſo high, and there are many more that lie to the N. of the Pollard Rock, but to be ſure of going clear to the N. of them all, keep St. Martin's Head a little way within St. Mary's Land, and that mark will carry you clear of them. The mark of the S. ſtone is, keep a high rock off St. Martin's Head, called Hanjack, in a line with the N. hill on the S. part of Great Ganilly Iſland; this mark will carry you right upon it, but bring Hanjack down in the valley between the two hills on Ganilly Iſland, and you will go clear to the S. of the ſaid rock. This place is good for fiſhing, and is frequented by the Scilly fiſhermen in the ſummer. There have been many ſhips loſt on the abovenamed rocks, and many have ſtruck upon them, and put into Scilly to be repaired. At the firſt of the flood the tide ſets here N. W. nine hours, and ends in N. E. And the ſtream begins to ſet to the S. at high water, which is E. N. E. aſhore.

The beſt time to make a paſſage from the Land's End to Scilly, is at half ebb; the tide then ſetting W. S. W. right upon the iſlands. If you run to the N. of St. Mary's Iſland, you will have the firſt of the flood run ſtrong to the N. but if you keep to the S. of it, you will have the W. S. W. ſtream with you ſix hours, 'till it is half flood near the ſhore; at which time this W. S. W. ſtream breaks, and runs gently in towards the iſlands. This is to be underſtood of the tide, that runs about a league or two off the iſlands to the S. as far off to the W. as the outmoſt rocks.

It is hard to give an exact account of the ancient inhabitants of theſe iſlands, with regard to their habitations and works of peace, war, and religion, they all being now extinct. All the antiquities here to be ſeen are of the rudeſt Druid times, and if borrowed in any meaſure from the Oriental traders,

traders, ſuperſtition being very infectious, were borrowed from their moſt ancient and ſimple rites. There is great reaſon to believe that theſe iſlands were really inhabited, and as frequently reſorted to anciently, as the old hiſtorians relate. All the iſlands by the remains of hedges, walls, and houſes, contiguous to each other, and a number of ſepulchral barrows, ſhew that they have been fully cultivated and inhabited. The extinction of the old inhabitants perhaps may be owing to the gradual advances of the ſea, and a ſudden drowning of the land; for even at this time the ſea is perpetually preying upon theſe iſlands, and leaves nothing where it can reach, except bare rocks. When the tide is out a man may ſometimes walk from St. Mary's Iſland to St. Martin's, and from thence to Treſco, and frequently people walk dry ſhod from Treſco to Brehar and Sampſon, over the flats which ſtretch from one iſland to another, where are frequently diſcovered under the ſands, ruins of houſes, and the remains of hedges, many feet below high water mark; in the middle of Crow Sound a fine regular pavement of large flat ſtones is ſeen about eight feet under low water at ſpring tides, which are plain evidences of a former union ſubſiſting between theſe now diſtinct iſlands. They certainly had tin mines in theſe iſlands two hundred years before Chriſt, but it is hard to ſay what is become of theſe mines, for the mines at preſent to be ſeen ſhew no marks of their being ancient, and the few workings upon Treſco and the other iſlands could not be worthy of ſuch a competition as, ancient writers ſay, was between the Phœnicians and the Romans, on account of the trade to theſe iſlands for tin, which was then very advantageous. That theſe iſlands have undergone ſome great cataſtrophe is beyond all doubt, and they muſt have ſuffered greatly from a ſubſidence of the land, the common conſequence of earthquakes, attended by a ſudden inundation of thoſe parts, where ruins, fences, mines, and other things, the traces of which ſtill remain, formerly ſtood. This inundation might probably

probably deſtroy many of the ancient inhabitants, and ſo terrify the ſurvivors, as to make them forſake their country, by which means the people who were the Aborigines, and correſponded ſo long with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans, were reduced to the laſt gaſp. The inhabitants are all new comers; not one old habitation, nor any remains of Phœnician and Grecian art in the ports, caſtles, towns, temples, inſcriptions, and works of grandeur are now to be found.

That theſe iſlands were inhabited by Britons is paſt all doubt, not only from their neighbourhood to Britain, but from the Druid monuments; the ſeveral rude pillars, circles of ſtones erect, kiſtvaens without number, rock baſons, and teamens, all monuments common in Cornwall and Wales, equal evidences of antiquity, religion, and original of the old inhabitants; they have alſo many Britiſh names at preſent for their little iſlands, tenements, towns, and creeks, and more, doubtleſs, have been forgot or joſtled out by modern ones.

Many may be willing to know when this inundation happened which overwhelmed the low lands, parts, and towns, in thoſe parts where the abovementioned reliqs, ſtones, mines, and other things of which we have no veſtiges now remaining, formerly ſtood; but of this there is no certainty. In the time of Strabo and Diodorus Siculus, the commerce of theſe iſlands ſeems to have been in its full vigour, for according to this laſt mentioned author, abundance of tin was carried away in carts. Strabo informs us, that there were ten iſlands in all, nine of which were inhabited. Therefore the deſtruction of Scilly muſt be placed after the time of theſe authors, that is after the Auguſtine age; but how long after is uncertain. Plutarch hints that the iſlands round Britain were generally unpeopled in his time, and if he includes Scilly among

among them, and was rightly informed, that defolation muſt have happened between the reign of Auguſtus and that of Trajan.

There was a great ſubſidence on the Southern coaſts of England, in the time of King Edward the Firſt, whereby Winchelſea, near Rye, in Suſſex, was ſwallowed up, and its ruins are three miles within the high ſea; but this muſt be much later than that which happened to Scilly; becauſe the monks at Scilly petitioned that Monarch for protection from pirates and foreign ſailors, and if ſo great a misfortune had happened ſo late, ſome notice would have been taken of it by them, and in all probability it would have been particularly mentioned by hiſtorians.

In the year 1014 there was a great inundation taken notice of in the Saxon Chronicle; but it is not likely, that the cataſtrophe of theſe iſlands happened ſo late as this, becauſe as there were monks at Scilly in the year 938 or ſoon after, nothing of this kind could have happened without its having appeared ſome where or other in the papers or hiſtory of Taviſtock Abbey; at leaſt, if the monks of Scilly were united to that Abbey at its firſt foundation in the year 961. It is probable this inundation muſt have happened before King Athelſtan's time. The beſt account we have of an inundation which happened in the end of March in the year 830, and which affected the South of Ireland, and at the ſame time might probably reach Scilly and the coaſt of Cornwall. As this inundation ſeems well atteſted, ſome writers are of opinion, it is what reduced, divided, and deſtroyed the Scilly Iſlands.

That theſe iſlands were firſt peopled from Cornwall is not to be doubted; and it is the opinion of ſome very reputable writers, that they were once joined to England, and ſeparated by

by ſome earthquake, though the particulars have not been tranſmitted to us; and to ſtrengthen this ſuppoſition, it may be obſerved that the iſlands of Scilly having tin in common with the county of Cornwall, which no other iſland does produce, is a further probability of their once being joined to Cornwall, and ſevered from thence either by a gradual incroachment of the ſea, or ſome violent irruption. As it is not in the power of man to aſcertain the truth of this circumſtance, the reader muſt be left to judge for himſelf, and to form what notion he thinks fit; for where records are wanting, and hiſtory is ſilent, the only foundation is probable conjecture.

The language ſpoken in Scilly is a mixture of the Weſt country dialect, with the common Engliſh; the iſlanders in general ſpeak much better Engliſh than a ſtranger would expect to find in their detached ſituation. And they have theis peculiarities which diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of the different iſlands from each other, as well as from their neighbours of England; and I doubt not but every ſtranger that viſits the iſlands will ſee honour, juſtice, and every ſocial virtue, exerciſed among the inhabitants with the ſtricteſt punctuality, except a few particulars, as there is no ſoil howſoever well cultivated but what will produce ſome ill weeds; though there is never a lawyer, and but two clergymen in all the iſlands. As to the little odd cuſtoms and whimſical diverſions in uſe among the inhabitants, they are ſuch as are, at leaſt, innocent, and ſhew the humour and temper of the people who practice them.

The ſituation of theſe iſlands is ſuch, as makes them of great advantage to ſhipping in general bound to the coaſt of England, from the Southward, but in particular to all Channel traders, that happen to be taken with a contrary wind, which is very often the caſe, in paſſing from one Channel to another, and

and if it blows hard, they will always come to but stay for Scilly, for the sake of waiting for a fair wind, but more especially when it blows hard Easterly; such a sailing place is of great advantage to ships, as it saves them the trouble of beating the ship in bad weather, to the great damage of their hull and rigging. As such a time these Islands are as lees of wind from the contrary winds, as if they were moored into an harbour; where they find good anchorage, and are supplied with every kind of necessary that the Islands afford; and from which they can clear the head-lands of England, as soon as the wind shifts. Homeward-bound ships also, especially from America, often put into Scilly, as the first land they make, generally, in their way to the ports of England; pilots after long voyages being always willing to catch at the first refreshment that offers.

If a ship is not acquainted with the going in at Scilly she must hoist her colours and fire a gun for a pilot, which she can always still perfectly enough do to carry her in, even in very hard weather. And so vigilant are all pilots in Scilly, upon such emergent occasions, that boats will put off from different parts of the Islands at the same time, running the greatest hazards, endeavouring who shall get by her soonest. The pilots are paid according to the weather, and the hazards they run in going off, and likewise of the value of the ship and cargo which they bring in.

These Islands are of the utmost importance to England, for if they were in the possession of an enemy; the Channel ports from Ireland, Liverpool, Wales, and Bristol, to London, and the east of England, could not trade. For Scilly lying off the South part of England, and at the entrance of both Channels, would be sufficient for a ship to put into any port which by a prevalent South wind or tide homeward, which the pilots Channel-men put daily to a sea of difficulty,

it attracted the obſervation of the Parliament Miniſtry, towards the concluſion of the civil wars of King Charles the Firſt. The Cavaliers ſo much diſtreſſed their trade, by the taking of ſhips by the privateers of Scilly, that perpetual complaints were made to the Miniſtry, who at laſt ſent Admiral Blake and Sir George Aſkew to drive them from ſuch an important poſt. The Dutch alſo complained of the ſame privateers, and it is thought they had a mind to avail themſelves of the diſtractions of a civil war, which made the people of England leſs ſollicitous about what became of their little detached colonies, and to ſeize theſe iſlands under pretence of doing themſelves juſtice. It is ſaid that their Admiral had a commiſſion to treat with Sir John Granville that the iſlands might be delivered up to them, upon a proper conſideration; but Sir John rejected the offer as an attempt upon his honour, and inconſiſtent with his duty to his country. The Dutch ſchemes both of conqueſt and purchaſe came to nothing, but it may ſerve to inſtruct us, that when a rival nation has a mind to annoy our trade, it will take hold of Scilly, and neſtle there if it can.

Ships being ſometimes loſt on the coaſt of Scilly, by the neglect or miſconduct of ſeamen, eſpecially in bad weather, the merchants, and ſome others, not always made acquainted with the true cauſe of theſe misfortunes, have an ill grounded opinion of the ſituation of theſe iſlands, as well as a blind prejudice to the diſadvantage of the inhabitants; not diſtinguiſhing that ſhips are as liable to be loſt on many other parts of the Engliſh coaſt, if due care is not taken by the ſkilful mariner. The inhabitants of theſe iſlands have been very much miſrepreſented, and characteriſed in an undeſerving manner, being compared to ſavages, dealing cruelties to ſtrangers coming aſhore in diſtreſs, and even among one another. Now if ſuch outrages were committed in Scilly, the perſons veſted with the authority of the civil and military

power

power in these islands, in all cases of tumult or insurrection, are immediately under the command of the garrison. So that whatever cruelties may be committed on the coasts where an immediate controuling power is not at hand, it is impossible for such to happen on the coasts of Scilly, even if the people's morals did not incline them to behave otherwise; except the commanding officer, the collector, the steward, and other principal people, can be suppose'd in the plot. Several masters of ships and their people, who by distress of weather have had the misfortune to be shipwrecked upon these coasts, can testify the voluntary kind services of the islanders in the preservation of their lives, and the salvage of their ships and cargoes. And even their enemy the French, acknowledged the generosity and benevolence of a few fishermen, who, at the extreme hazard of their own lives, delivered the distressed Frenchmen from perishing among the Western rocks, in a vessel they had taken from the English, and brought in there by mischance; for which recapture they received an ample reward from the London merchants, though these islanders, to their great discouragement are sometimes slighted, or rather ill rewarded by the merchants for those services.

The customs among the inhabitants are much like those in Cornwall; persons of the middle rank are commonly addressed by the title of uncle or aunt such a one, either according to their Christian or surname, whether they be relations or not, as a token of respect; as Aunt Sarah, Aunt Chesin, Aunt Mary, Aunt Gore, Aunt Edwards, &c. Uncle Frank, Uncle Thine, Uncle Sam, Uncle Edwards, Uncle Hicks, &c. who are all persons of note in the islands. Their ovens are large iron pots which they whelm over things to be baked, upon heated iron plates, or flows hearths, at the same time covering the outside of these kettle ovens with turf firing, which is their common fewel. These kettles serve also

pits for boiling; so that the inhabitants of Sicily may be said to boil and bake in the same oven. Their cookery and method of burying is pretty much the same as in several parts of England. At their christenings they affect to have great feasting, but the fashion now is to treat the company with tea and a cheerful bowl, which enlivens their spirits, and sets their tongues a running with great facetty, and many strange things are related that happened in the times of their superstition: a great supper, or else a collation of bread and cheese, concludes the whole ceremony. Their nuptials are chiefly celebrated all the wedding-day with musick and dancing; concluding with the bride's dance when the company depart at night; but some sects of the inhabitants are become more religious than formerly, singing of hymns at marriages finds has drowned the sound of the violin in some measure, so that now it is not uncommon at a wedding to hear musick and dancing in one apartment of the same house, and singing of hymns in another. Some keep up the custom of their forefathers, not only on the wedding-day, but every evening 'till the Sunday following; so if a wedding happens to be on a Monday, the company generally meet every evening, and hold the frolick a whole week, particularly on the off islands. When an islander dies, friends and neighbours keep watch with the dead body 'till the day of interment, where it is a custom with them to feast cheerfully during the time, and fresh rounds chearly go round, for love of the spirit upon such occasions, as sometimes to break down the chamber floors with their weight, and accompany their deceased friend to the lower regions sooner than they intended.

At Christmas time, the young people commit a sort of gilfering among them, which they call gyrle, dressing themselves in antick and disguised up for young men, and the young men for maidens. In this day time they dance about the house in unfeminine, thing with such other like may appear

part the moft uncouth. In the evenings they vifit their neighbours in companies, where they dance and make their jokes upon what has happened in the iſlands. By this ſort of ſport, according to yearly cuſtom and tradition, there is a ſpirit of wit and drollery kept up among the people. The maidens who are ſometimes dreſſed up for fun equipping and adorning others, diſplay their alluring graces to the ladies, who are young men equipped for that purpoſe; and the ladies exert their talents to them in courtly addreſſes; their hangers are ſometimes drawn, &c. after which, and other pieces of drollery, the former ſhifts to muſic and dancing; which being over, they are treated with liquor, and then go to the moſt kinds of entertainment. They have a cuſtom of ſinging carols at church on Chriſtmas-day after evening ſervice, which begins their Chriſtmas gambols, and on the Twelfth-day they end.

At Shrove-tide the young men have cock fights, and other diverſions in the day time; and in the evening they invite the maidens to a tavern where they have muſic and dancing. There are very ſeldom any players, or puppet ſhews, or horſe races, or bull baitings, ſeen in Scilly. The young men and maidens have a cuſtom of riſing early on May-day in the morning, to go into the fields to gather flowers, which they bring home to make garlands, and ſet up long poles in the ſtreets, upon which they hang garlands in ſeveral tiers one above another. At Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and on other holidays, the inhabitants of St. Mary's take their recreation upon the off iſlands, and ſpend the day cheerfully in ſuch a manner as ſuits the ſeaſon of the year.

The inhabitants of Scilly are all members of the eſtabliſhed church of England, but ſome are addicted to ſuperſtitious notions, inſomuch that I can hardly get a ſervant-maid to live in my houſe, becauſe it is fronted near the church, and has

had

had the character of being haunted. The retiredneſs of the ſituation, and the church and burying ground being ſo near, are objects that appear ſo ſolemn and aweful, they naturally raiſe ſerioufneſs and attention; and when night heightens the awefulneſs of the place, and pours over her ſupernumerary horrors upon every thing in it, there is no wonder that weak minds fill it with ſpectres and apparitions. As ſuperſtition has prevailed in all places of the Britiſh dominions, it cannot be expected that theſe iſlands ſhould be quite free from ſuch deluſions; and as firſt principles, education, and habit, are the foundation of future knowledge and belief, it is no wonder that notions inſtilled by ſuperſtitious parents, nurſes, and other ſuch like teachers, ſhould grow up into the inflexible tenets and opinions they are found to do in ſome minds. The inhabitants of theſe iſlands make bone fires upon ſome particular days of the year, which ſeems to be the remains of one of the ſuperſtitious cuſtoms of the Druids.

THE
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

SINCE the reign of King Athelstan, it appears that these islands were granted by the Kings of England, his successors, to the Abbots of Tavistock, as Lords of Scilly, who held the spiritual jurisdiction of these islands, under the Bishops of Exeter, as granted by the King, and confirmed to them by the Pope. In a letter of John Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter in the time of King Edward the Third, to the Pope, he says, that no Bishop in person ever visited these islands, but were wont to depute friars for that purpose. Two of this Bishop's commissions are extant in the register of the Bishop of Exeter, one directed to Richard de Lanceller, priest, empowering him to make a judicial enquiry into the crimes, excesses, and immorality of the Bishop's subjects and monks of Tavistock monastery, in the islands of Scilly, and there to correct, punish, enjoin them penance, and absolve them accordingly as he should think fit and necessary, or cite them to appear before the episcopal chair at Exeter. Dated at Clyst, on St. John Baptist's day, *Anno Domini*, 1380.

The second commission, dated the same year, was by him directed to Robert Denesy Prior, of the islands of Scilly, in his diocese, empowering him to hear the confession of his subjects there, and (that the safety of their souls might be better provided for) to impose and enjoin such salutary penances as he should think necessary; the commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the said Bishop. It does not appear that any Bishop since that time exercised jurisdiction in these islands. No copy of the parish register is now transmitted to the Bishop of Exeter, or to any person exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction under him, as the 17th canon requires, neither are the church-wardens summoned to his court to be sworn into office, or to make presentments. The spiritual jurisdiction or Bishop's authority in Scilly, is quite laid aside or neglected, as if these islanders are prone to good morals beyond all others. There are no records now in being to prove that any of the inhabitants of Scilly were ever presented in the Bishop of Exeter's court, to be cleansed and purified according to such ecclesiastical laws as are prescribed in that behalf. The separation of these islands from their neighbouring country by a very rough sea, and no passage visited for a regular communication, are alleged the causes of the entire neglect of the spiritual authority there, which at this time is not exercised, or exerted among the islanders. The spiritual court at Scilly was formerly a duchess

a ducking stool at the Quay-head, into which offenders in language or morality were put by order of the Council-men, and received their punishment in deliberate; but now such customs generally disgrace, either in the Rocks, or at the whipping post.

Some years ago I applied to the ecclesiastical court of the Bishop of Exeter for a commission to prove a will here, to save the parties concerned the trouble and expence of going to England, which was granted, and since that time I have proved several wills here. Marriages were formerly solemnized in Scilly, without either licence, or the publication of banns; but since the act of Parliament was passed for preventing clandestine marriages, banns have been generally published, and as no person here was authorized to grant marriage licences, I applied to the Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter to be appointed a surrogate for that purpose, from whom I had for answer that such authority could not be granted in Scilly, which induced me to think that by reason of neglect, the Bishop of Exeter's jurisdiction in Scilly is now become doubtful. Some time after this a person came to me with a licence, granted by a surrogate in Cornwall, and desired to be married. As the Register [illegible] that the marriage was to be solemnized in the parish church of St. Mary, Scilly, by the rector, vicar, or curate thereof, and as I did not conceive the licence was [illegible] obtained, I immediately consulted with the magistrates. In my return home from consulting them, I met a person on the quay who [illegible] to be married, and told me that I had done a fine job to offend Lord Godolphin. A few days after I received a hammock letter from Lord Godolphin's [illegible] (Grose) with, written in a very contemptuous style, to inform me that I did not think proper to follow Lord Godolphin's [illegible] and desired to appoint me this his [illegible] and if I should [illegible] the [illegible] without [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] Lord Godolphin. As his [illegible] [illegible] family [illegible], I thought I had been [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] with a letter from the Bishop's [illegible] I had done nothing which his [illegible] could [illegible] to the Bishop's letter was dated only [illegible] after the [illegible], I thought his Lordship could not blame my doing it, and should be satisfied with the candid manner I came to his Lordship's house for an explanation of his letter, who told me that [illegible] I should not marry any [illegible] [illegible] of banns. The [illegible] [illegible] a few months before this to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Scilly [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

for the marriage to be solemnized where the Bishop of Exeter's jurisdiction did not extend, or is doubtful.

THE CIVIL POWER.

AFTER the dissolution of abbies and monastical charters the civil power in certain cases was granted by the crown, as Lord-proprietor on condition of their paying certain rents into the hands of the Receiver for the Duchy of Cornwall for the space of forty years. The inhabitants are subject by the said grants only to the laws of their own court of civil judicature in all matters of debt, trespass, or property in dispute, that happen among themselves. On the last Saturday of every month, and whenever it requisite, the secretary of the Council assemble at the Court-house to hear complaints, and compound some little disputes amongst the inhabitants, by authority delegated to twelve of the principal inhabitants; and a presiding military officer, or magistrate, who direct the government of all the islands; but the power of this court is very limited, not having authority to compel the payment of debts. And for the want of a proper establishment of police, people are left too much to their own will and pleasure; all their islands have but the shadow of government, the very name of it, because it is but a shadow, not the thing itself, and the benefit of it, because it is but a shadow, not the thing to compel the payment of debts. And for the want of a proper establishment of police, people are left too much to their own will and pleasure; all their islands have but the shadow of government, the very name of it, because it is but a shadow, not the thing itself, and the benefit of it, because it is but a shadow, not the thing to compel the payment of debts. By letters patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the 23th day of July, in the tenth year of King William the Third, full power and jurisdiction was granted to Sidney Lord Godolphin, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to hear, examine, and finally determine all pleas, suits, disputes, claims, controversies, contentions, and demands whatever, moved or depending between party and party, now or at any time hereafter pertaining the islands of Scilly. Notwithstanding this grant, it became doubtful whether or not the Lord-proprietor could thereof so exercise the power so vested in him, by a fishtenure. In consequence of an application on this line, Earl of Godolphin, to ascertain what civil power in the islands, his Lordship wrote the then commanding officer as follows.

St. James's, 11th September, 1758.

SIR,

[illegible] the gentlemen of the law with whom I have been speaking touching the [illegible] of some civil powers, of which there seems to be [illegible] in the islands, discovers to me that such right, and [illegible] is granted in my grant as Governor (that commission [illegible] is granted in my grant as Governor (that commission [illegible] proprietary privileges) but as Proprietor, by grant of the islands, [illegible] the crown, and the customary powers given, during pleasure of the [illegible] to me as the highest civil magistrate, and officers as such [illegible] to them as justices (and so down) as here, constable, and [illegible] to determine all civil causes of debts, [illegible] damages, [illegible] to determine all civil causes of debts, [illegible] damages, [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the power (veſted in me) by a deputy, or (in other words) to delegate it to any body, or to appoint judges. This I tell him, it is plain my grandfather did by virtue of his grant from King Charles the Firſt, (the words of which with regard to this point are the ſame with thoſe in King William's grant to my father), whereupon he replies that before I make any ſuch conſtitution as is deſired, it would be extremely deſirable to be known how and in what manner my anceſtors delegated their civil power. If that cannot be known or recovered, the next thing to be wiſhed for would be ſome anſwer to the following queries.

In whoſe names the courts (wherein the cauſes are tried and determined) are kept?

What is the ſtyle of the courts, and whether they are kept in my name as leſſee of the crown?

How and by whom the twelve men (called the Common Council) are appointed, and in caſe of the death of any of them, how and by whom the number is filled up?

Whether they take any oath of office, and by whom adminiſtered, and whether there be any records of their proceedings?

Theſe, Sir, and ſuch further lights of the cuſtom, nature, and exerciſe of the civil power as can be procured, are the particulars which I am adviſed to get ſuch information in, as can be had, in order either to a confirmation of the old conſtitution, or the better forming ſome ſcheme for a new one. My hopes I confeſs of its being in your power to furniſh much further light in this matter than what you have already done are very ſlender; however as it is much preſſed upon me by my Counſel I hope you will excuſe this trouble from,

Sir, your faithful
Humble ſervant,
GODOLPHIN.

N. B. The right of conſtituting a civil power, which Mr. Smith ſays he ſaw at Godolphin, muſt have been a copy of the grant made by King Charles the Firſt to my grandfather, a copy of which I have ſince received from my ſteward, Mr. Penneck.

The following anſwers were made by the twelve Common-council men, and other inhabitants of Scilly, to the queries in the Earl of Godolphin's letter,

1ſt. How and in what manner his Lordſhip's anceſtors delegated their civil power?

Anſwer. The beſt account we have learned from our anceſtors was, viz. That Sir Francis Godolphin, your Lordſhip's honourable grandfather, was on theſe iſlands, and then conſtituted twelve of the inhabitants of the ſame, to whom he gave proper inſtructions, which were loſt before our remembrance. The Governor from time to time, has aſſiſted, with the Common-council, in determining all ſuch cauſes that are brought before us.

2dly. In whoſe name the courts (wherein cauſes are tried and determined) are kept?

Anſwer. In the Earl of Godolphin's name.

3dly. What is the ſtyle of the courts, whether they are kept in my name as leſſee of the crown?

Anſwer. In your Lordſhip's name as leſſee of the crown.

4thly. How and by whom the twelve men (called the Common-council) are appointed, and in caſe of the death of any of them, how and

and

and by whom the number is filled up; whether they take any oath of office, and by whom administered, and whether there be any records of their proceedings, and such further lights of the cuſtoms, nature, and exerciſe of the civil power as can be procured?

Anſwer. The twelve men were appointed by your Lordſhip's anceſſor as before recited. In caſe of the death of any of them, there are two appointed out of the principal inhabitants of the iſland of St. Mary's, one of whom is choſen by the majority of voices of the remaining twelve, to fill up the number. We did not hear of any oath of office formerly adminiſtered, but thinking it abſolutely neceſſary, did ſome years paſt take an oath before the then commanding officer, who adminiſtered the ſame. The nature of which was, that we ſhould give our vote according to the beſt of our judgement, in all caſes brought before us. The records are very ſlender, and of little or no ſignification, the ancient ones being loſt, with the proper inſtructions given by your Lordſhip's honourable anceſtor, as before cited. When any complaints are made, they are made to the Governor, who grants warrants to our conſtables to bring the parties concerned before him and the Common-council, who hear and examine the cauſe, and then determine the matter of complaint by the majority of votes.

St. Mary's, 17th October, 1739.

Clement Hooper, Walter Thomas, Roger Edwards, Thomas Smith, William Crudge, Francis Banfield, Richard Roſevear, John Coſſens, James Urin, John Tregear, Paul Hathaway, Robert Denſin, Common-council-men. William Fairchild, aged 81 years, Richard Thomas, aged 80 years, Richard Phillips, aged 77 years, John Tregarthen, aged 75 years, principal inhabitants.

A declaration ſigned by the commanding officer and the twelve Common-council-men above mentioned ſheweth,

That the civil power of theſe iſlands, under the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Godolphin, late Lord-proprietor and Governor of the ſame, has been time immemorial for his Majeſty's ſervice, and for the well governing, peace and ſafety of the inhabitants, and is ſtill lodged in the commanding officer, and the twelve men for the time being, who are anſwerable for the due execution thereof.

That the preſent conſtitution has been laid before his Lordſhip, and that his Lordſhip has approved of the ſame, 'till a new one can be better formed, as appears by a letter written and ſigned by his Lordſhip to Captain Charles Jeffreyſon. In which letter his Lordſhip ſets forth the civil power, granted by the crown of Great Britain to his Lordſhip's anceſtors over the iſlands of Scilly, a true copy of the ſaid letter tranſcribed being entered in the pariſh book.

And further, that the Honourable Lieutenant Governor, Francis Godolphin, did lately carry up to his Lordſhip a ſcheme of the preſent conſtitution ſigned by him, the commiſſion officers of this company, and the twelve men; and that we deem the ſame to have been approved of by him the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Godolphin, having received our orders from his Lordſhip. Now we the plaintiffs, having received our orders from his Lordſhip. Now we the commanding officer, and the twelve men in Common-council aſſembled, do hereby ſolemnly declare, we will do the utmoſt of our power, preſerve the preſent conſtitution, the peace and ſafety of his Majeſty's our fellow ſubjects of theſe iſlands, with loyal zeal, and obedience ſervice or aſſiſtance to any perſon or perſons, in all civil or criminal complaints, that have been time immemorial, by former preſcriptions cuſ-

nizable before this court, or shall for the future be brought before the same. In witness of the truth of the premises we have signed these presents in the Council-house, in St. Mary's, one of the islands of Scilly, this 5th day of July, 1740.

In consequence of the death of the Right Honourable the Earl of Godolphin, the following memorial was laid before the members of the Council of the islands of Scilly, by Henry Græme, Esq. Commandant of his Majesty's Garrison on the said islands.

To the Members of the Council of the Islands of Scilly.

GENTLEMEN,

Many incidents having concurred to prevent my meeting you in Council, since I was informed of the death of the late Lord Godolphin, Governor and Proprietor of these islands, I am naturally led to condole with you upon so melancholly an event, and the loss we have sustained; a loss! that in the extreme of sorrow we might deem irreparable, had we not the agreeable prospect of a successor lineally descended from the same stock, which has produced so many great and loyal patriots, and whose virtues are ever conspicuous, have descended from heir to heir; and here let me congratulate you upon the established character of the present Lord, which assures a certainty of future happiness to these islands.

I am now to inform you, Gentlemen, that having taken the slender records that are to be found of the constitution of these islands, and the authority by which the Council of the same is appointed, into mature consideration, it clearly appears to me, that from the death of the late Lord Godolphin, this Council stands prorogued, if not dissolved, until confirmed anew by the present Lord. Therefore until such time, as I shall be honoured with his Majesty's or his Lordship's instructions for my future conduct, I must decline attending the Council, which, as I have already observed, is divested of all power until confirmed anew by proper authority. At the same time I beg leave to recommend it to those whose capacity best entitles them to lay the present state of the islands before Lord Godolphin, and to beg you will be assured of my warmest and best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of these islands.

H. GRÆME, Commandant.

April 26th, 1766.

The Council-men agreed to send the above memorial, which was delivered to them in the Council-house, to Lord Godolphin, and desired his Lordship to signify his pleasure to the Commanding Officer. His Lordship was pleased to send the Commanding Officer the following answer:

SIR,

I have received a memorial given by you to the Council at Scilly, to be forwarded to me; at present I can only give the following reply, which you will be so good as to communicate to them, which is that as I am not acquainted with any law or instrument signed by the late Earl of any of his predecessors in regard to the appointment, or establishment of the twelve men of Council at Scilly, I shall desire to have a copy sent me of what was formerly signed on the occasion,

and

and I ſhall be ready to do any thing that may be thought requiſite for the eſtabliſhment of that Council,

I am, &c.

GODOLPHIN.

Pall Mall, 6th May, 1766.

The Council-men ſent Lord Godolphin the following anſwer to his requeſt:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We the underwritten being aſſembled in Council, having had the honour of peruſing your Lordſhip's kind letter of the 6th inſtant, to the Commandant of his Majeſty's Garriſon in theſe iſlands, touching a memorial laid by him on the 26th ult. before us, for which we return your Lordſhip our warmeſt thanks, and more eſpecially for your Lordſhip's great care and attention to this people, which we will at all times make our conſtant ſtudy to merit, by heartily concurring with your Lordſhip's inſtructions for the benefit and well being of theſe your Lordſhip's iſlands.

In compliance with and in obedience to your Lordſhip's requeſt reſpecting the appointment of the Council, we have very carefully examined the book kept at the Council-houſe, in which all the proceedings are from time to time entered, in the year 1701, and ſince that time, and have herewith tranſmitted to your Lordſhip exact copies of every article that we apprehend can afford your Lordſhip any light.

We cannot forbear expreſſing our earneſt deſire to your Lordſhip of having ſome ſpeedy regulations made, and more eſpecially as we have long labboured under a multitude of inconveniences for want thereof; and we cannot conclude this letter without expreſſing our great ſatisfaction for your Lordſhip's kind aſſurance of putting your Lordſhip's Council here on a ſure and permanent eſtabliſhment, and the glorious proſpect we have of your Lordſhip's kind patronage and protection, which we aſſure your Lordſhip will be ever moſt gratefully acknowledged, and ever held ſacred and inviolable by,

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

Your Lordſhip's moſt devoted,

Moſt obliged, and obedient ſervants,

(Signed by the COUNCIL-MEN.)

N. B. The extracts to give Lord Godolphin a light of the eſtabliſhment of the Council of Scilly, are the Earl of Godolphin's letter to Captain Charles Jeffreyſon, September 11th, 1739; the anſwer ſent to his Lordſhip's queries on the above date October 7th, 1739; and the opinion of the Counſel on the conſtitution July 5th, 1740.

Council-Houſe, 26th July, 1766.

Henry Greeno, Eſq. Preſident, in Council aſſembled, produced the following confirmation of the Council:

I Francis Lord Godolphin, Governor, and under the crown Proprietor of the iſlands of Scilly, do hereby (ſo far as I lawfully may and am enabled by virtue of the grant under which I enjoy the iſlands of Scilly) confirm and eſtabliſh unto the twelve men, as Commanded in Council as St. Mary's Iſland in Scilly, all their ancient rights, privileges,

privileges, and cuſtoms. Dated at Pall Mall, London, the 10th day of June, 1766.

GODOLPHIN.

Henry Graeme, Eſq. Commandant of his Majeſty's Garriſon and Iſlands of Scilly, not thinking the above confirmation ſufficient, declined attending the Council, 'till it ſhould be veſted with more power; whereupon the Council-men unanimouſly agreed to ſend the following petition to Lord Godolphin:

Council-houſe, Scilly, December 3, 1767.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We the members of your Lordſhip's Council in theſe iſlands beg leave to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that the Commanding Officer of his Majeſty's Garriſon, and Preſident of the Council, declines attending the ſaid Council, and that he does not think it ſafe to act as ſuch unleſs we are veſted with more power and authority than at preſent; that in conſequence thereof, no attendance has been given for ſome time paſt, by which means we cannot determine any complaints or redreſs any grievances, as we apprehend the preſence of a Preſident is neceſſary to give a ſanction to our acts; this, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip, being our ſituation at preſent, we therefore humbly pray that your Lordſhip will be graciouſly pleaſed to put your Council on a more ſure and permanent eſtabliſhment, and to indemnify the Commanding Officer in theſe iſlands for the time being, and his ſucceſſors, as Preſidents of this Council, and alſo us the members of the ſaid Council in every act we ſhall do in conjunction, that is not inconſiſtent with, or contrary to the known laws and ſtatutes of this realm, and in caſe any future Commanding Officer of his Majeſty's Garriſon here ſhould not chuſe to act as Preſident of, and in conjunction with this Council, we humbly beg your Lordſhip's directions on ſuch occaſions, for our government; and that your Lordſhip will be graciouſly pleaſed to take this matter under your kind conſideration, and that you will give ſuch orders hereon, as to your Lordſhip ſhall ſeem meet; in confidence of your Lordſhip's kind and gracious condeſcenſion, in granting the prayer of this our petition, and honouring us with an anſwer hereto, we beg leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves,

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
And devoted ſervants,
(Signed by the COUNCIL-MEN.)

I do hereby certify that I have peruſed the above petition, have ſeen the ſeveral members of your Lordſhip's Council ſign the ſame, and that the contents are true.

JOHN MITCHELL, Steward.

December 3*d*, 1767.

The Right Honourable Lord Godolphin was pleaſed to appoint his ſteward, John Mitchell, gentleman, Preſident in the abſence of Henry Graeme, Eſq. Captain of his Majeſty's Independent Company of Invalids, and of his Majeſty's Forts and Garriſon in the Iſland of Scilly, of the Council in all actions, cauſes, matters, and things whatſoever,

foever, not excepted in the grants from the crown to the noble family of Godolphin, which appointment was dated April 18th, 1769.

John Mitchell, gentleman, abovementioned, took the oaths neceſſary to qualify him for the office of Preſident of the Council, on the 27th day of May, 1769, in the preſence of the members of the Council then aſſembled.

A boat was diſtrained the 14th day of March, 1770, by the conſtables of St. Mary's Iſland, Scilly, by the authority, and on the behalf of the Council of the iſlands of Scilly, for the ſum of ſeven pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and ſixpence, poundage on one hundred fifty ſeven pounds and ten ſhillings, paid by Mr. John Batten, of Penzance, to Mr. John Greenfell, of Penzance, on behalf of the people of Treſco, concerned in the ſalvage of the cargo of the ſloop John and Ann, of Chicheſter, William Warcham, Maſter, and by Mr. John Mitchell, of St. Mary's Iſland, Scilly, the ſaid ſum of one hundred fifty ſeven pounds and ten ſhillings, being three quarters of the ſum of two hundred and ten pounds, the total amount of the ſalvage paid as aforeſaid, together with the further ſum of ten ſhillings and ſixpence, being the poundage of ten pounds and ten ſhillings, carried by the ſaid boat for ſalvage of the Victory, of Dunkirk, Peter Fiſhane, Maſter, from St. Domingo for Dunkirk, brought into the harbour of Old Grimſby, in October laſt; alſo all reaſonable charges of diſtreſs on the ſaid boat and materials, which were diſtrained on account of the owners refuſing to pay the poundage abovementioned, for the relief of the poor of the iſlands; who, in defiance of the authority of the Council, took off by force the boat diſtrained as aforeſaid, and carried her and her materials in triumph from St. Mary's to Treſco Iſland. In conſequence of this riotous proceeding the council agreed to ſend the following ſtate of the matter to Lord Godolphin.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We the members of the Council, appointed by your Lordſhip in theſe iſlands, humbly beg leave to lay before you the following extraordinary caſe; with our reprefentations thereupon, viz.

The conſtables of St. Mary's Iſland, ſworn at the Council-houſe, did, on or about the twelfth day of February laſt, make a demand on the inhabitants of the iſlands of Treſco and St. Martin's, for and on behalf of the poor of theſe iſlands, of the ſum of ten pounds and ten ſhillings, being five per cent. on two hundred pounds and eleven ſhillings, paid by Mr. John Batten, of Penzance, to Mr. John Greenfell, merchant there, on behalf of the ſalvors of the John and Ann, of Chicheſter, William Warcham, Maſter, from Dublin, with a cargo of butter and beef, bound to London, which was ſaved on ſhore near the harbour of Old Grimſby, in Scilly, and there lodged on the 24th day of October, 1769. And alſo a further ſum of nine pounds and nine ſhillings, paid as ſundry perſons concerned in the ſalvage of the cargo of the ſloop abovementioned, by John Mitchell, gentleman, your Lordſhip's deputy in Scilly, amounting in the whole to the ſum of two hundred and ten pounds. And as the inhabitants of St. Martin's, did on a ſummary warrant appear at the Council-houſe on the twenty-fourth day of February laſt, and did agree to pay five per cent. on the ſum by them received. And the ſeven conſtables of Treſco did alſo appear on the day aforeſaid, and refuſe

refuse to pay poundage for the part of salvage at aforesaid, received by the inhabitants of Tresco, amounting to seven pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence. In consequence of this refusal by the constables of Tresco, in behalf of the several salvors, inhabitants of the said island, a warrant of distress was granted by the Council, in the Council-house assembled, on the same day to take any boat or boats, belonging to any person or persons of the said island of Tresco, concerned in the aforesaid salvage, to the amount of the above sum of seven pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence, and also of ten shillings and sixpence, being five per cent. on ten pounds and ten shillings received by the inhabitants of Tresco for the Victory, of Dunkirk, Peter Filliatre, Master, from St. Domingo, in October last; and in consequence of such warrant on the 14th instant, a boat belonging to the inhabitants of Tresco, and the salvers of the cargo of the aforenamed ships John and Ann, was, with the materials then on board, laid hold of by the constables of St. Mary's, whereupon the sworn constable of Tresco aforesaid took the boat's sitter, declaring and swearing that he would lose every drop of blood in his body before they should take the boat from them, and further said that if Tresco men were down here, it was not all the people of the island, nor the company of soldiers together, should take the boat from them, and several of the inhabitants of Tresco likewise their constable in opposition to the constables of St. Mary's aforesaid. On this obstruction in the execution of their duty, the constables of St. Mary's required the assistance of several persons then present, whereupon four tidesmen of his Majesty's Customs in these islands, and five other persons, immediately came to their assistance, and the boat and materials were secured, the boat drawn up on the beach above high water mark, and the materials were deposited in your Lordship's cellar. On the 16th of this instant forty men and upwards came from Tresco in three boats, and, after assembling in a riotous and tumultous manner on St. Mary's Island, did take off the boat distrained as aforesaid, and carry the same to the said island of Tresco, and the materials being locked up, were left in the cellar. The constables of St. Mary's Island on their return from Tresco on the aforesaid day, where they had been with notice of distress in writing, met the boat that had been dilivered and taken off as aforesaid, with five persons therein, one of whom declared they had taken the boat by force. These remonstrances we are under the necessity of laying before your Lordship, and more particularly as the people in general, and particularly the salvers of the aforesaid ships, inhabitants of Tresco, are now come to the most daring and shocking height of insolence, and that just, lawful, and reasonable are daily insulted, and not only they, but the court established by your Lordship is laughed at, by the daring and insolent; and as we are founded on reason, justice, and equity, despised, of which the fulfilment of this unnatural reverse influence amongst the many we have lately met with. We are therefore under the absolute necessity of desiring your Lordship to take this matter into your kind consideration, and afford your relief, without which it is impossible to exercise this Council; and confidence and that must follow.

Quarter sessions, 2nd day of April, 1792, Francis Cobb, Esq. being First Minister of the Council, and the Rev. John Mansell, and the several members of the Council aforesaid, confirmed, ordained, ordered and appointed, that all persons within the islands of Scilly, who take charge as pilots, and masters of boats, shall pay or cause to be paid unto,

unto, and for the uſe of the poor and church of St. Mary, the ſum of twelve pence per pound, for all and every ſum exceeding three pounds and above, viz. for pilotage at ſea, or fatalities and wrecks at ſea, or on ſhore, and that all ſuch pilots, maſters of boats, and all others herein concerned, who ſhall preſume to neglect paying the ſum to the wardens of the church and poor at preſent, or to their ſucceſſors for the uſe aforeſaid, within the term of ſix days after ſuch pilotage, that then the ſaid perſons ſo offending ſhall pay to the uſe of the poor of St. Mary the ſum of ten ſhillings, beſides the value or proportion received by them, to the uſe aforeſaid.

We beg leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip that the inhabitants of the off iſlands neither pay rates, taxes, nor tythes, and whenever any of the inhabitants of the ſaid iſlands, are in diſtreſs through poverty or infirmity, an application has always been made to your Lordſhip's Council, and on finding the object worthy of relief it has always been granted. From what has been ſaid, and the copy of the order in 1701 on the Council-book, which has been continued to the preſent time, we humbly hope your Lordſhip will ſee the abſolute neceſſity of taking ſuch meaſures as may make an example of the ringleaders, which will ſecure the peace, the authority of the Council, and preſerve the free adminiſtration of juſtice; confiding in your Lordſhip's kindneſs and condeſcenſion, we beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip that we are with the utmoſt deference,

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient

And devoted ſervants,

JOHN MITCHELL, Preſident.
H. LEWIS, Miniſter.
ISAAC HEAD, Collector of the Cuſtoms.
JAMES URIN.
MATTHIAS TERWEEK.
JOHN CRUDGE.
JOSEPH MOMFORD.
JOHN SIMONS.
FRANCIS BANFIELD.

Council-houſe, March 17th, 1770.

Council-houſe, Scilly, March 31ſt, 1770.

The inhabitants of the iſland of Treſco appeared, and acknowledged their fault, in making diſturbance againſt the conſtables of St. Mary's, on a diſtreſs made on the boat belonging to them, the 14th inſtant, and were diſmiſſed upon their humbly begging pardon of the gentlemen of the Court, with a promiſe never to be guilty of the like behaviour in future. The ſworn conſtable of Treſco alſo appeared, and according to the deciſion of this Court, the ſaid conſtable ſhe paid to the uſe of the poor of this parish, ten ſhillings and ſix pence as a fine, and did ſit one hour in the ſtocks, for oppoſing the conſtable of St. Mary's iſland, when diſtreſs was made on a boat belonging to the inhabitants of Treſco the 14th inſtant. The above ſum of ten ſhillings and ſixpence was at the ſame time paid into the hands of the overſeers of the poor.

In conſequence of ſome complaints againſt the partial proceedings of the Council-men, who were all near related to each other, Lord Godolphin thought proper to diſſolve the Council, and appointed others

others to have the administration of justice, who were not connected with the natives, either by affinity or consanguinity, that all culprits might meet with the due reward of their deeds, and that insolence, which was come to a great height, might be suppressed.

I Francis Lord Godolphin by virtue of the power vested in me, do dissolve the present Council of Scilly, consisting of twelve men, on account of their not duly administring justice according to their oath, and punishing all offences without partiality, and for encouraging vice instead of preventing it; for these reasons I do appoint John Rowe, Esq. Commander Resident not Under Lieutenant, Mr. Medbury, Rev. Mr. Troutbeck, Rev. Mr. Davies, Mr. Thomas Philipps, Mr. Abraham Leggatt, Mr. Edward Rogers, Mr. Thomas Hall, Mr. Henry Harland, Mr. Joseph Mumford, Mr. Fosser Sherris, and Mr. William Momford, to be the new Council of twelve, in witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 28th day of May, 1783.

GODOLPHIN.

After the death of Lord Godolphin the Council was again dissolved, and constituted anew by his Lordship's successor, as follows:

I Francis, Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, in the county of York, commonly called Marquis of Carmarthen, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and Governor of the Islands of Scilly, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby dissolve the present Council of twelve of the said islands, and I do by these presents nominate, appoint, and constitute Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dawson, President, Mr. John Medbury, the Rev. Mr. John Troutbeck, the Rev. Mr. William Davies, Mr. Abraham Leggatt, Mr. Thomas Phillips, Mr. Samuel Lemon, Mr. Thomas Hall, Mr. Joseph Momford the elder, Mr. Fosser Sherris, Mr. William Momford the elder, and Mr. Henry Hartland, to be the new Council of twelve. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at arms, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

CARMARTHEN.

Witnesses to the signing and sealing hereof by the Most Honourable the Lord Marquis of Carmarthen,

THOMAS JACKSON, D. D.
GEORGE BROOKS.

The persons whom his Lordship was pleased to nominate to be of the Council, accepted his appointment, and were sworn in on the 30th day of December, 1786, in the manner following, in the Council-house:

I do voluntarily make oath on the day and year in which my name is by me subscribed, that I will truly and faithfully serve the King, and the Right Honourable Baron Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen, Governor and Proprietor of these islands; that I will also, when in my power, regularly attend his Lordship's Court, and to the best of my knowledge, and with the utmost integrity and impartiality, discharge my duty as a member of the Council of twelve, appointed by his Lordship on the eleventh day of November, 1786.

Each member of the Council subscribed his name.

Council-house,

Council-house, St. Mary's, Scilly, June 25, 1791.

Present, his Grace the DUKE of LEEDS.

COUNCIL-MEN PRESENT.

Mr. Thomas Phillips, Mr. Abraham Lempriere, Mr. Samuel Lemmon, the Rev. Mr. John Trumbeck, the Rev. Mr. William Davies, Mr. Thomas Hall, Mr. William Mumford, Mr. Foster Sherrel, and Mr. Henry Harland.

It is ordered by his Grace that Mr. James Gibson and Mr. Joseph Mumford, be added to the Council, and that they be now sworn, and take their places at the board accordingly.

LEEDS.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed having been appointed by his Grace the Duke of Leeds, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Governor and Lord-proprietor of these islands to be of the Council, have been sworn before his Grace in person, and the Council assembled the day and year aforesaid, in manner following.

We do voluntarily make oath this 25th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, that we will truly and faithfully serve the King, and his Grace the most Noble Prince Francis Duke of Leeds, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor and Lord-proprietor of these islands; and that we will also, when in our power, regularly attend his Grace's Court, and to the best of our knowledge, and with the utmost integrity and impartiality, discharge our duty, as members of his Grace's Council.

JAMES GIBSON.
JOSEPH MOMFORD.

It is ordered this 25th day of June, 1791, by his Grace the most Noble Prince Francis Duke of Leeds, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor and Lord-proprietor of these islands, that Thomas Phillips, Esq. be Deputy-president of his Grace's Court of Civil Judicature, in the absence of John Medbury, Esq.

Be it so,

LEEDS.

As the inhabitants of these islands are all tenants at the will of the Lord-proprietor, a decree of the Council is more observed by them than any act of Parliament, especially since Lord Godolphin thought proper to admit such persons to be members of the Council as are not so nearly connected with the natives, as the former Council-men were. They are not so much afraid of a Sheriff's officer, as of an island constable, for this reason, the island constables act by the direction of the Commanding Officer for the time being, who acts as Magistrate, and Governor in Chief over all the islands, and who issues out his warrants to apprehend culprits, to bring them before him and the Council, to answer to such charges as may be brought against them, and to abide by the determination of the Council, unless they cannot hide themselves from the island constables, the Commanding Officer's warrant is more terrible to them than a writ from any of the courts of Westminster. A bailiff would find it a very difficult matter to arrest any person here for debt, as there are so many favourite places of concealment here, a stranger would not be able to find them. The punishments in Scilly are generally fines, whipping, or setting

ſetting in the ſtocks, and by the effects of the acts of the Council, people in Scilly are reſtrained from committing offences, and feeling conviction at ſo heavy an expence as elſewhere. Matters are generally ſo well conducted by the Council, that people live very peaceably and ſeldom have occaſion for attornies, ſo long as the Lord-proprietor does not put it in the power of any one to ſet the Court at defiance, by granting leaſes without inſerting a clauſe to obliege the leſſee to ſubmit to the orders and determinations of the Council, under the penalty of forfeiting the leaſe; and to be diſpoſſeſſed of the holding. As no perſon can have a habitation in Scilly, excluſive of the garriſon and the light-houſe, without the permiſſion of the Lord-proprietor, it is in his Lordſhip's power to make all the inhabitants honeſt in their own defence if he chuſes to order it ſo, that no perſon whatever, who ſhall be convicted before the Council of any diſhoneſt action, or who ſhall refuſe to pay ſuch debts as the Council upon examination ſhall find to be juſt, ſhall be allowed to inhabit in Scilly, without giving his creditor ſatisfaction in the firſt place to the utmoſt of his power, to live peaceably, and to abide by the juſt determinations of the Council in all matters. But in order to ſupport good government in the iſlands, and an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, it is highly requiſite that the Council be compoſed of ſuch virtuous men as live exemplary, and behave honeſtly to all. Men who pay no regard to moral rectitude, and who convince the world, by their behaviour, that they do not care what people ſay or think of them, are over head and ears in debt, and refuſe to ſettle with their creditors, or to give them any ſatisfaction, who wiſh to ſet the laws at defiance, and who endeavour to influence the Councilmen to accede to their meaſures by unfair means, either by threatening them to get their rents raiſed, or diſpoſſeſſed of their holdings, or by threatening to do them ſome injury or favour to ſerve their own ends, are not fit to curb vice, or to ſit as judges to determine upon matters in diſpute; if there be any ſuch that ſit in the Council of the righteous, they ought to be excluded; for vice is infectious, and evil communications corrupt good manners. I truſt all honeſt and impartial men will agree that this is juſt and reaſonable, in ſuch a lawleſs place as Scilly is, where the honeſt and induſtrious cannot proteſt themſelves and their property, and if knaves are to rule no perſon's property is ſafe. Some people here, by fair ſpeeches and plauſible pretences, prevailed upon me to intruſt them with my property, and when I demanded reſtitution I was arreſted to force me to give up my claim, as I was not at liberty to defend myſelf. I cannot go off the iſlands upon any occaſion without the leave of my patron, whom I do not wiſh to diſoblige upon any account, ſo rather than incur his diſpleaſure, I was obliged to pay all law coſts, both for and againſt me, give up my claim, and to remain quiet with every loſs, which I thought a very great hardſhip in a free kingdom, not to be allowed the liberty of recovering my juſt due, and to proteſt my private property, when I was ſo unjuſtly arreſted. I repreſented the ſtate of my caſe to my patron, but could have no ſatisfaction: A fair trial is the birthright of every Engliſhmen, and this I could not obtain. 'Till the Civil Power is more firmly eſtabliſhed here, the iſlands will always be poor for the want of trade, for where property cannot be ſecured by law, credit cannot be given, and without that little trade can be carried on. There are many here who by fair ſpeeches and plauſible pretences have got in debt, and the honeſt creditor, on account of the heavy expence of a proſecution, the diſtance from England,

land, and the uncertainty of a communication, is without the means of redreſs, as the Court here has not authority to enforce the payment of debts, ſo rogues and ſwindlers avail themſelves of this, and it is better for a creditor to loſe a conſiderable debt here, than to apply to the courts at Weſtminſter; but as theſe iſlands are the ſole property of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, no rogue can get ſhelter here if his Grace chuſes to exert his authority only as Proprietor, and refuſe ſuch peſts of ſociety a reſidence upon his eſtate. If his Grace would be pleaſed to order that every perſon whatever, that is not a native of Scilly, who ſhall refuſe to give ſatisfaction to his creditors to the utmoſt of his power, or is convicted of any diſhoneſty before the Council here, ſhall be ſent off the iſlands, and if a native, to be excluded from having any habitation here, except the parish poor-houſe; if this is lawful and could be done with propriety, it would oblige every perſon to act honeſtly in his own defence, whether his principles are good or not, or elſe to leave the iſlands. If his Grace would be pleaſed to inforce this regulation, it would give great ſatisfaction to the well-diſpoſed, encourage induſtry, and tend greatly to improve the value of the iſlands, for ill weeds impoveriſh the beſt ſoil. The Sheriff's officers ſeldom viſit theſe iſlands, as the expence is ſo great few can afford to employ them, howſoever neceſſary. When a writ is ſerved it is generally by a ſtranger that may happen to be here, or a ſoldier of the garriſon, as the natives look upon ſuch an officer as moſt infamous. The iſlands are pretty clear of houſe-breakers, horſe-ſtealers, highwaymen, and coiners of counterfeit-money: If any were diſpoſed to ſet up theſe trades in Scilly, the limits of their ſituation would render it next to impoſſible for them to eſcape the hands of juſtice, as the iſland conſtables are ſo expert in their duty. Felonies and matters criminal, committed in Scilly, are ordered to be tried at Launceſton, in Cornwall, the parties ſo offending are ſent over to that county jail 'till the time of trial.

OF HISTORY.

THESE iſlands were firſt diſcovered by Hamilco, a Carthaginian, belonging to the Silures, a Phœnician colony in Spain; as Solinus reports. The Phœnicians were very ingenious, and proved ſuch expert maſters in navigation, that they carried on a very large commerce, became exceeding wealthy, and eſtabliſhed colonies in ſeveral parts of Europe, Aſia, Africa, far and near. Strabo, in his Third Book of Geography ſays, the Caſſiterides are ten in number, cloſe to one another, and ſituated in the ocean, to the North of the Port Artabri (i. e. Gallicia) in Spain. That the inhabitants lived by caſtle, and ſtraggled up and down like them without any fixed abode or habitation. That they had mines of tin and lead, which commodities they uſed to barter with merchants for earthen veſſels, ſalt, and inſtruments of braſs. Solinus reports, that they lived according to their old manner, that they had no market, nor did money paſs among them; but give in exchange one thing for another, and ſo provided themſelves with neceſſaries. Pliny ſays, that lead was firſt brought from theſe iſlands into Greece by Midacritus.

The

The Phœnicians were the firſt who traded to theſe iſlands from Gades for tin, of which they produced great quantities, concealing their voyages from others; and ſo jealous were theſe adventurers leſt other nations ſhould ſhare this lucrative branch of commerce with them, that they held it a great point of ſtate policy to keep it a ſecret from all the world, as Strabo aſſerts. But the Romans to find out their place of trade, employed ſome of their veſſels to follow a Carthaginian or Phœnician in his voyage thither, who perceiving their deſign, rather than put into Scilly, and diſcover to what place he was bound, ran his ſhip aſhore near the Land's End, and the whole crew had nearly periſhed, and after bringing the reſt into danger, eſcaping himſelf, he received the value of his loſt ſhip and cargo out of the common treaſury, with a recompence for his merit. However the Romans who were then in the very zenith of their glory, full of riches and flufhed with conqueſt, yet unſatisfied with a vaſt extent of territory, and thirſting after even tranſmarine dominions, by many attempts, found out this trade at laſt.

After the Romans had diſcovered a paſſage to theſe iſlands, Publius Craſſus having ſailed thither and ſeeing them work their mines, which were not very deep, and that the people loved peace, and at their leiſure navigation alſo, inſtructed them to carry on this trade to a better advantage than they had done before; though the ſea they had to croſs was wider than betwixt them and Britain. He encouraged the inhabitants to enter upon this gainful trade, and to depend no longer upon foreign merchants and ſhipping, but to carry the product of their own country to market themſelves. Since the diſcovery of the mines in Cornwall, Scilly has fallen under ſeveral viciſſitudes of fortune, which in the time of mining there, and in the intercourſe of the tin trade, flouriſhed in an uninterrupted ſtate of proſperity.

At the time the Romans were in Britain theſe iſlands, as well as Cornwall, ſupplied them with great quantities of tin, as appears from what we are told by Strabo, and Diodorus Siculus, who mention them as places to which the ſhips of the Romans ſailed, and that from ſo lucrative a branch of commerce, many of their merchants acquired conſiderable fortunes. Criminals were ſent to Scilly to work in the mines, and ſome diſgraced Romans were baniſhed thither during the empire of that people in Britain. It is not known how long the tin trade continued to flouriſh in Scilly, though moſt probably 'till the Romans left the iſlands. After the Romans had forſaken their hold in Britain, Scilly returned again to the power and poſſeſſion of its natives; and as the Britons and Saxons were long engaged in bloody and deſtructive wars, neither of them had time to attend domeſtic arts, or intereſtine employments.

After the Daniſh pirates had invaded the ſouthern parts of England they frequently viſited theſe iſlands, which ſerved as lurking places for their ſhips 'till new reinforcements arrived from their own country. The Giant's Caſtle on St. Mary's appearing to have been a work of the Danes, it ſeems deſigned by pirates and invaders to protect themſelves whilſt they were landing their forces, proviſions, and implements of war, and to ſecure a ſafe retreat towards their ſhips in caſe of need.

In the beginning of the tenth century when trade began to thrive, ſhipping to increaſe, and naval wars to be carried on in the Weſtern world, then the commodious ſituation of theſe iſlands, at the opening of both channels (the Britiſh on the S. and St. George's Channel on the N.) ſoon ſhewed of what importance it was for Britain to poſſeſs them,

from, and how dangerous they might be to the safety and trade of Britain, if in an enemy's hand. King Athelstan finding what use the Danes made of these islands, fitted out a fleet and went to reduce them; but they had all fled to Ireland, in consequence of which, to prevent their landing again, he left a garrison in the most considerable and populous island. This Prince was taught by his grandfather's wise maxims, that the proper and natural security of Britain lay in the royal navy, and its riches in traffick, and he saw that neither of them could be well provided for, if islands so situated were not fortified. It was not his own glory, nor any riches which the islands contained in themselves, but it was more likely the safety of navigation, which made this great Prince, after he had entirely vanquished the Cornish about the year 936, undertake a conquest seemingly so little, but indeed of great consequence to this kingdom. At St. Burien near the Land's End, King Athelstan accomplished his vow after he had conquered the Scilly Islands. He caused the old church to be taken down, and erected a collegiate church in its stead, for a Dean and Canons, which continued till the dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. It is thought King Athelstan gave these islands to monks, he being usually very liberal that way; for monks were placed in Scilly in his reign.

An abbey of Benedictines was founded at Tavistock by Ordgar Earl of Devonshire, including Scilly, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Rumon, in the year 961. From one part of the dedication of this abbey (including Scilly) to St. Mary, it is probable that the Island of St. Mary, the chief of the Scilly islands, borrowed its name. Archbishop Tanner, says, that in the island Inisfew (now Tresco) was a cell of two Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Nicholas, belonging to Tavistock, even before the Conquest. King Henry the First granted to Ofbert, Abbot of Tavistock, all the churches of the Scilly, with their appurtenances, and the land as the monks or hermits held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor, and Burgal Bishop of Cornwall.

When William Duke of Normandy conquered England, one Conder gained the Earldom of Cornwall, and did homage for the same; he had also another Conder, whom Camden calls Cador, whose daughter and heiress Agnes, was married to Reginald, natural son of King Henry the First. Robert Earl of Moreton, half brother of William the Conqueror, was by him created Earl of Cornwall, to whom he also gave the manor of Launceston and its appendages, which Fitz William succeeded him, but taking part with his brother, Robert Duke of Normandy, in a rebellion against King Henry the First, was taken prisoner and stripped of his honour and possessions, with which the King invested the forementioned Reginald, so probably the Scilly Islands might be part of the possessions of the Earls of Cornwall before the Norman conquest. In this King's reign Reginald Earl of Cornwall grants and confirms all wrecks, but whale and whale fish, to the monks of Scilly, in Rosemon and Hamelin, and the isles of St. Elidius, St. Samplon, and St. Trans. These monks had also the tythes of Scilly, and particularly of rabbits, given them by Richard Botrick, for his land and the lands of his parents, and of Reginald Earl of Cornwall his Lord; as appears by the confirmation and acknowledgement of the Bishop of Exeter, by the testimonial whereof it appears, that all the lands of Scilly belonged to his see, therein they are

Pope

disstile.

Pope Celestine by his bull dated the fourth of the kalends of June, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the First, *A. D.* 1198, confirms to Herbert, Abbot of Tavistock, and his successors, the islands of St. Nicholas, St. Sampson, St. Elidius, St. Theonis, and the island called Nallo, with their appurtenances, and all churches and oratories through all the islands of Scilly, with the tythes, offerings, and every thing belonging, and two pieces of digged ground in the Isle of Agnes, and three in the Isle of Emnor. After the death of Reginald Earl of Cornwall, who died without issue, King Richard the First gave this Earldom to his son John, by whom these privileges were confirmed and enlarged, *A. D.* 1200, who added the tythe of three acres of Assart land (*i. e.* cleansed of roots and shrubs) in the forest of Gussar; and commands his sheriffs and bailiffs that they do not suffer the canons of Scilly to be impleaded for any tenement they hold, except before him or his steward of Normandy. His son King Henry the Third, *A. D.* 1248, in the 32d year of his reign sent a Governor, Drew de Barrentine and bailiffs under him, to administer justice to the inhabitants, and gave him ten pounds yearly lands in Scilly by deed. The King commands him or his bailiffs, that they deliver every year seven quarters of wheat, which Robert Legat used to receive, and which is escheated to the King. This King in the forty-first year of his reign gave the Earldom of Cornwall to his brother, Richard King of the Romans, whose son Henry died without issue, so the Earldom came to his brother Edmond, who in the 28th year of the reign of King Edward the First was seized of the castle, borough, and manor of Launceston, and also of Scilly, for which last there were accounted no Knight's fees, as in the Dutchy of Cornwall. Edmond Earl of Cornwall, *A. D.* 1300, grants to Sir John de Alest and his heirs the whole island of Agnes in Scilly, with whatsoever to the said island belongs, with all liberties, customs, and wrecks of the sea: To have and to hold to the said John, his heirs and assigns, as Chief Lords of the Islands of Scilly, payable yearly at Michaelmas-day at Scilly, half a mark.

In the 30th year of the reign of King Edward the First, *A. D.* 1302, the Abbot of Tavistock being summoned to answer the King in a plea of *Quo Warranto*, by what right he claimed the shipwrecks that happened in the islands of Scilly, and upon enquiry being made the jury found that the said Abbot, and all his predecessors, had enjoyed all the wrecks that had happened in all the aforesaid islands for time immemorial, except gold, whale, scarlet cloth, and fir, or mast, which were always reserved to the King in the respective grants of these islands.

King Edward the First in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, *A. D.* 1306, granted the Castle of Emnor in Scilly, to Randolph de Blankminster, by the service of finding and maintaining twelve armed men at all times, for keeping the peace in those parts; he held the Islands of Scilly also of the King, paying yearly at Michaelmas three hundred pullens or six shillings and eight-pence, and John de Allet held all his lands and tenements in Scilly of Ralph Blankminster by Knight's service, and by being keeper of the said Randolph's Castle, and by other personal services by himself or by two men. This Randolph, *A. D.* 1306, released the service of keeper to the said John de Allet, in consideration of thirteen shillings and four-pence. In the aforesaid King's reign these islands were in a declining state, their want of security making a want of all things, for a representation was made to the King by the monks, that by the frequent

quent refort of mariners of all nations to that place, the priory, for want of proper defence, was fo damaged and impoverifhed, that the prior was not able to repair it, nor to perform the requifite duties of church fervice. The King therefore grants his letters of protection to the prior and priory, monks, chaplains, fervants, poffeffions, and every thing thereunto belonging. Thefe letters were in general addreffed to all perfons of dignity and command under the King, but particularly to the conftable of the caftle in the ifle of Eanor, in Scilly, who feems therefore to have had the chief authority here, at that time.

In a record of King Edward the Second, *A. D.* 1308, the iflands of Scilly are faid to belong to the county of Cornwall. A reprefentation was then made to the King of many abufes being committed in Scilly by Randolph de Blankminfter conftable of the Caftle of Eanor, and thofe under his command. The faid conftable did not find twelve armed men for keeping the peace in thofe parts, William le Poer, coroner in the Iflands of Scilly, complained to the King that Randolph de Blankminfter, not only encouraged diforderly perfons, but that he received felons, thieves, outlaws, and men guilty of manflaughter in the iflands, by which the faid coroner and his officers were hindered from coming into the faid iflands to execute the King's writs. The faid coroner was imprifoned at Le Val, I fuppofe now Holy Vale, and was obliged to pay a fine of one hundred fhillings for his enlargement. The King appointed commiffioners to enquire into the foundation of thefe abufes, but it does not appear what methods were taken to put a ftop to them.

It appears by a grant of King Edward the Third of fecular canons, in the place of monks, to be fent to Scilly, dated the 28th of May, in the nineteenth year of the faid King's reign, that the Abbot and convent of Tavifock were then Lords of the Iflands of Scilly, and on account of their lands and tenements there lying, were obliged to find two chaplains from among their fellow monks to refide and fay maffs there for ever, but by reafon of the French war of thofe times, and fome other various reafons, they petitioned the King to grant two fecular chaplains to perform divine fervice daily inftead of the monks aforefaid, within the ifland, to celebrate the maffs during the war aforefaid. The King granted the petition, and the monks were indulged in this reign with leave to ftay at Tavifock during the war, upon condition of finding two fit and fecular canons to perform divine fervice within the iflands; provided that the faid chaplains fhall do the duty in a proper manner which the faid monks did perform.

Befides what the family of Blankminfter held in Scilly independent of the abbey, the Hannely's, Lords of Halwyn in Cornwall, had the property of Agnes Iſland, from the beginning of the reign of King Edward the Third to the feventh year of King Henry the Fifth. John de Allet, grandfon of Sir John Cornwall, Knight, who held his lands and tenements in Scilly of Ralph Blankminfter, in the year 1360, releafed to Oliver Hannily and his heirs, all his right in all his manors, lands, and tenements in the Iflands of Scilly. In the year 1361, Ralph Hannily granted his brother Lawrence, Agnes Iſland in Scilly, with the water and fiſheries of the fame, excepting in direct fifh, and wrecks of the faid iſland, paying yearly for fervice unto the lords of the faid iſland, during their lives, one hundred fhillings ſterling. After the deceaſe of the faid Lawrence, in the year 1370, Agnes Iſland in Scilly, was granted to different people for their lives. By

the eleventh year of Richard the Second, *A. D.* 1388, Arthur, ſon and heir of Randolph Hamely, Lord of Helwyn, grants to Olbert Hamely, his uncle, all thoſe his meſſuages and lands in Scilly, in the iſland called Agnes, to have and to hold to the ſaid Olbert, and the heirs of his body, paying yearly a grain of wheat.

In the year 1418, King Henry the Fifth granted theſe iſlands to Sir John Colſhull, Knight, who conveyed to John Preſton and others the caſtle and iſles of Scilly to the uſe of Sir John Colſhull, Knight, for life; and there is a memorandum at the bottom of one of the recitals, of a conveyance of Scilly to the heirs of Sir John Colſhull, in the eighteenth year of King Henry the Sixth, *A. D.* 1440, which ſays, that the Iſlands of Scilly were held of the King, as of his caſtle of Launceſton, at the rent of fifty puffins, (a bird ſo called) or ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly. In the year 1483, King Richard the Third ordered an inquiſition to be taken of the iſlands of Scilly when it appeared that they were worth forty ſhillings a year in peaceable times and in times of war nothing. To ſuch a low condition were the Scilly Iſlands reduced in the time of King Richard the Third. They were declining in the wars of Edward the Firſt, and Edward the Third, but by the fatal conſequences of the long civil war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, they ſeem to have been on the brink of being utterly forſaken. What remained to the laity was little or nothing worth, and the portion of the religious could not be in a much better condition, conſidering the forty years continuance of that civil war, with ſuch confuſion and diſtreſs in England, upon which Scilly ſo much depends for the very neceſſaries of life. About the beginning of Henry the Seventh's reign, Scilly was in all probability at one of its loweſt ebbs.

The heireſs of Colſhull was married to Sir Ramfrey Arundell, of Lanburn, Knight, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and with her theſe iſlands ſeem to have paſſed; for in Leland's time one Dovers, of Dunadeſey, a gentleman of Wiltſhire, and Whittington, a gentleman of Glouceſterſhire, were owners of Scilly, but they had, ſays the ſame author, ſcant forty marks a year of rents, and commodities of it. Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of the ſaid Sir Ramfrey Arundell, married Whittington, and by a ſecond huſband of the name of Stradling, had a daughter married to Dovers, into which two families therefore theſe iſlands, among the reſt of her inheritance, came; whether they were held as belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall or not, is a matter that is not certain. When William Duke of Normandy conquered England, one Conder poſſeſſed the Earldom of Cornwall, and did homage for the ſame, whoſe granddaughter was married to Reginald, natural ſon of King Henry the Firſt. The manor of Launceſton is mentioned in Doom's-day book, ſo far back as the year 1067, when William the Conqueror gave it to his brother, Robert Earl of Moreton, who built a ſtrong caſtle here, and was created Earl of Cornwall; after his deceaſe his honour and poſſeſſions deſcended to his ſon William, but he rebelling againſt King Henry the Firſt, was taken priſoner, loſt his honour and his poſſeſſions, which the ſaid King gave to his natural ſon Reginald, whom he created Earl of Cornwall; but he died without iſſue, ſo his title and poſſeſſions eſcheated to the crown, with which King Richard the Firſt enriched his brother John, whoſe ſon King Henry the Third honoured therewith his brother Richard, King of the Romans, whoſe ſon Henry ſucceeded him to the Earldom of Cornwall, who dying without iſſue his honour and poſſeſſions came to his brother Edmund,

who

who in the twenty-eighth year of Edward the First was seized of the castle, borough, and manor of Launceston, and also of Scilly; he also died without issue, and his title and possessions escheated to the crown. King Edward the First granted the Castle of Exmer in Scilly to Randolph de Blankminster, who also held the islands of Scilly of the King. When the county of Cornwall was erected into a Duchy, and granted to the King's eldest son, in the twelfth year of Edward the Third, the islands of Scilly were not recited in the grant. In the year 1418, the islands were granted by King Henry the Fifth to Sir John Colshull, and the same grant is recorded in the year 1440, being the eighteenth year of King Henry the Sixth, when it is said that the islands of Scilly were held of the King as of his castle of Launceston. Though they be not mentioned in the grant of Edward the Third, yet perhaps they might have passed with the Castle of Launceston and its dependancies, as being confessedly held of that honour. The greatest part of these islands belonged to the Abbey of Tavistock, and when that abbey fell with the rest, in 1539, the lands came to the crown and not to the Duke of Cornwall.

In the second year of Edward the Sixth the Lord Seymour, Lord Admiral, was charged with having gotten into his hands the strong and dangerous isles of Scilly, bought of divers men. In the sixth year of the same reign, Thomas Godolphin, Esq. was Captain of the isles of Scilly. From private hands they came to the crown by exchange in Queen Mary's time; but in the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth they were granted by her to the Honourable Francis Godolphin, Esq. with power and jurisdiction to hear and finally to determine all pleints, suits, matters, actions, controversies, contentions, and demands whatever, which shall happen to be depending between party and party within any of the said isles. To hold unto the said Francis Godolphin, Esq. unto the end of the term of thirty-eight years; he yielding and paying into the hands of the receiver for the Duchy of Cornwall, the yearly rent of ten pounds, covenanting that he the said Francis Godolphin, Esq. shall serve the said Queen in defence of the aforesaid islands.

Queen Elizabeth saw their importance, and having the Spaniards then the most powerful nation at sea in the world, ordered and encouraged the abovementioned Francis Godolphin (Knighted by her in the year 1580, and made Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall) to improve this station. Star Castle was begun and finished in 1593. At that time some fortifications were built on the same hill, sufficient to guard the harbour tolerably well, and the pool just below the Castle. This castle being built and properly garrisoned, encouraged people to settle here, and to build houses below the lines upon the edge of the pool, seeing the place convenient for ships to touch at bound into either Channel, commodious for fishing, secure from pirates, and natural enemies, and land cheap and improveable by means of plenty of sea-weed and fish-sand.

The next grant of Scilly was to Sir William Godolphin, dated the tenth day of August, in the second year of King James the First, for fifty years, he paying twenty pounds a year, from 1609 to 1659 into the hands of the receiver for the Duchy of Cornwall, covenanting that he the said Sir William, may have from the said King, his heirs, and successors, one last of gunpowder every year, to defend the said islands. And that he the said Sir William Godolphin, Knight, shall not, by his last will or otherwise, give or bequeath any of the said isles unto any of his daughters.

John Baſtwick, M. D. was of conſiderable practice at Colcheſter; he employed his leiſure hours in writing treatiſes againſt Popiſh ceremonies, which brought upon him the indignation of Laud, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who cauſed him and two others to be tried in the Star-chamber, for writing ſeditious, ſchiſmatical, and libellous books, againſt the hierarchy of the church, and peace of the government. He and William Prynne, Barriſter at Law, were ſo daring and exorbitant, that it cauſed a meeting of the Judges at Serjeant's Inn, to determine whether ſeveral paſſages in their books did not amount to high treaſon. However it was agreed at laſt, that they ſhould be proſecuted in the High Court of Star-chamber. Dr. Baſtwick was fined a thouſand pounds, and committed priſoner to the gate-houſe, where he remained above two years.

On March 11th, 1637, an information was exhibited againſt him a ſecond time; he drew up his own defence, but not being ſigned by counſel, the Court refuſed to hear it, although they knew no gentleman of the law dared do it. The Lord Keeper Coventry called upon Baſtwick to make his defence, when he had ſpoken what he had to ſay, he toſſed a copy of his defence to the Lord Keeper, who coolly anſwered Dr. Baſtwick, "It ſeems we muſt have it." The Court pronounced judgment, that Dr. Baſtwick, Dr. Burton, and Mr. Prynne ſhould each pay a fine of five thouſand pounds, ſhould ſtand on the pillory in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, and have their ears cut off; after which they were to be impriſoned for life.

This cruel ſentence was executed with all the circumſtances of barbarity; and Baſtwick was ſent to St. Mary's Caſtle in one of the Scilly Iſlands, where he remained till 1640, when he was ſet at liberty by order of the Parliament. When he came near to London, on his return from his confinement, he was met on the road by a vaſt concourſe of people, from whom he received many valuable preſents; and the Parliament in conſideration of his ſufferings, ſettled a penſion on him and his wife. It appears from the hiſtory of thoſe times that he was alive in 1648, but how long he ſurvived after that period, or where he died, is not certainly known.

King Charles the Firſt by his letters patent dated June 20th, in the twelfth year of his reign, granted to Francis Godolphin, Eſq. his executors and aſſigns, all the iſlands, territories, &c. as before deſcribed in the leaſes of Queen Elizabeth and King James, theſe to hold unto the ſaid Francis Godolphin, Eſq. from the end, expiration, or ſurrender of the leaſe of fifty years granted by King James, for a future term of fifty years; he the ſaid Francis Godolphin, Eſq. yielding and paying for the ſame a yearly rent of forty pounds into the hands of the Receiver for the Dutchy of Cornwall. And that one half of ſhipwrecks goes to the King, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, inſtead of the Lord High Admiral, ſo long as that office ſhall continue in his Majeſty's poſſeſſion, and undiſpoſed of to any perſon or perſons; covenanting for a laſt of gunpowder, in defence of the ſaid iſlands, as in the former leaſes.

In the year 1645, when General Fairfax had routed, and almoſt defeated the King's forces in Cornwall, under the command of Arthur Lord Hopton, the Prince of Wales, then at Pendennis Caſtle, retreated for further ſafety to theſe iſlands. His Royal Highneſs landed at Scilly on the 4th of March, with Lord Colepepper, and others, his attendants. Two days after which the Lord Colepepper was diſpatched to France, with repreſentations to the Queen of his Royal Highneſs being at Scilly, and of the wants

and

and inconveniencies of the place; desiring supplies to be sent, both in men and money.

In the mean time Fairfax growing every where victorious in the West, and the King's army dissolving thereupon, the Lords Hopton and Capel soon joined his Royal Highness at Scilly; at which time the enemy's whole army had entered Cornwall. His Royal Highness, after a short stay of six weeks, being thought no longer safe, under the apprehension of the Parliament fleet appearing before the place, which was then in no condition to resist an attack made upon it, embarked for the island of Guernsey, on April the 17th, while the enemies ships were as yet scattered; and with a prosperous wind, was there safely landed.

After this when Cornwall was entirely reduced, and King Charles the First cruelly put to death, Sir John Granville, Governor of the islands of Scilly, took all possible care in the defence of them for King Charles the Second; and of what consequence they were thought to be by the Parliament, and the governing men of those times, is observed by Whitlocke in his Memorials, who gives the following account, how much their privateers annoyed the traffick of the kingdom.

"Letters of the 26th of June, 1649, mention, that a frigate of Sir John Granville, Governor of Scilly, with two hoats guns, twenty-four muskets, and twenty-four oars, coming near Swansea, the Governor of Cardiff sent out boats, pursued the frigate from creek to creek, and at length took her and the men, except the Captain and some few who got ashore. Letters of the 6th of March, make mention of several ships being taken by pirates of Scilly and Jersey. Letters of the 13th of the same month take notice of the want of frigates on the Welsh coasts to keep in the Jersey and Scilly pirates, and of their taking several merchant ships, and of some of the Parliament frigates to help them. Letters of the 15th of the same month mention the piracies committed by those of Scilly and Jersey.

"These captures causing an interruption of trade, the Parliament fitted out a fleet with land forces, under the command of General Blake and Sir George Ascue, to reduce them to obedience.

"Letters of the eighth of May, 1651, mention that General Blake and Sir George Ascue with the fleet at Scilly, intend to fall upon St. Mary's Island; that the Governor thereof sent to them for a treaty, which was agreed to but took no effect. And thereupon the great guns played upon St. Mary's. Letters of the twelfth of the same month from Sir George Ascue, give an account of the affairs at Scilly; that Captain Morris behaved himself most gallantly in the storming of the island. That the Scilly Islands are the key that open a passage to several nations. Letters of the fourteenth of the same month mention, that after the Parliament fleet had taken the two islands of Trefco and Brehar, they had a treaty with Sir John Granville by commission, which took no effect. Letters of the 20th of the same month, say that the fleet of Scilly entered at St. Mary's Island, and that those in the Castle were in great want of water. Letters of the twelfth of June, give an account that Sir George Ascue was come into Plymouth with Sir John Granville, and other persons taken off the Island of St. Mary's, and other of the Scilly Islands, they having all surrendered to the Parliament upon articles. Letters of the fourteenth of the same month, confirm the reduction of St. Mary's Island to the Parliament, with eight hundred soldiers,

soldiers, some of whom were shipped for Ireland, others for Scotland, others for France, and some for England with Sir John Granville. Thus there were in it commissioned officers enough to head an army. Thus Colonel Axtel, Colonel Sadler, and Colonel le Hunt, prisoners there, were released. Thus these islands will be a shelter to merchants, which before were their ruin, and are a check to the trade of many nations."

By the great number of officers there, it appears that the Loyalists chose these islands as a place of refuge, and were entertained by Sir John Granville, who afterwards went into France to King Charles the Second, and attended him in his grateful distress, throughout all his disconsolate travels in France, Flanders, Holland, and the isle of Jersey.

Before Scilly was reduced by the Parliament of England, it is said their privateers had carried in some trading vessels belonging to the Dutch, of which the States having notice, they ordered Van Tromp their Admiral, with twelve men of war, to fall upon these islands for satisfaction, as was pretended: But at this time the said Admiral had private instructions to treat with Sir John Granville under hand for the delivering them up; but he had too much the interest of his country at heart to listen to their proposals. The Dutch excused this unsuccessful attempt on Sir John Granville and the Loyalists with whom they were plotting, for the delivery of all the English islands in the South Channel, by a pretence of putting King Charles the Second into the possession of his right.

King William the Third in the year 1698, by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the tenth year of his reign, for himself, his heirs, and successors, did grant unto Sidney Lord Godolphin, his successors, administrators, and assigns, all his liberties, franchises, authorities, and jurisdictions, as heretofore used within the said islands. And full power and jurisdiction to hear, examine, and fully determine all pleas, suits, matters, and actions, controversies, contentions, and demands whatsoever, moved or depending between party and party, now or at any time hereafter inhabiting the said isles. All heresies, treasons, matters touching life or member of man, or title of land, and also all controversies and causes touching ships, and other things and offences happening upon the sea hereafter, belonging to the High Court of Admiralty for the time being, and thereon to be tried, always to be excepted: to hold unto the said Sidney Lord Godolphin, his executors and assigns, unto the end and term of eighty-nine years, from the end and expiration of a term of fifty years, granted to Francis Godolphin, Esq. by his late Majesty King Charles the First, yielding and paying to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, the yearly rent of forty pounds, at the feast of St. Michael, into the hands of the Receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the time being. And if the rent be unpaid one month after due, the grant to be void at the King's pleasure. And the said King was pleased and consented that his Lordship, his executors, and assigns, shall and may receive yearly, at the King's prize rate half of gunpowder, paying ready money for the same. And also that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Sidney Lord Godolphin, his executors, and assigns, to take up and prefs him and their own tenants, servants, and labourers, to the use of war, for the better keeping and defending the said islands against the enemy during the said term. And it was also covenanted that the said Sidney Lord Godolphin should not alienate or dispose of this lease,

leafe, or eſtate, for the term granted, without the ſpecial licence and conſent of his ſaid Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors. Nor by his laſt will and teſtament give and bequeath the ſame unto any of his daughters, unleſs ſhe be married and her huſband ſworn to defend the ſaid iſlands. Nor to any other children within age; but only to ſuch as ſhall be of years fit for their defence. And the ſaid King ratifies and confirms all charters, articles, covenants, &c. according to the true intent and meaning thereof, unto the ſaid Lord, his executors, and aſſigns, during the ſaid term, notwithſtanding any miſrecital or non-recital of the articles contained in the former leaſes and grants to his anceſtors, the reſpective proprietors of the ſaid iſlands. Of which it is the King's pleaſure, that all and ſingular the rights and privileges ſhould be continued unto the ſaid Sidney Lord Godolphin.

The Proprietor having all profits, and full power aſſigned unto himſelf, claims all tythe of Scilly by land, and of fiſh taken at ſea, and landed upon thoſe premiſes, acknowledgment of all ſhips coming to an anchor, commonly called harbour dues, ſhare of goods taken out of thoſe ſeas by ſearching, and of others waſhed or driven aſhore, according to the cuſtom of the iſlands for time immemorial.

GOVERNORS in SCILLY.

THE iſlands of Scilly were wholly governed by Lords Abbots and Governors from the time of their conqueſt by King Athelſtan 'till the eleventh year of King Henry the Eighth, when the Abbey of Taviſtock was diſſolved. From the firſt Abbot Alnoth, made at the building of the church, *A. D.* 981, to John Penya, the laſt Abbot, Mr. Brown Willis enumerates thirty-ſeven Abbots who governed in Scilly. It appears by deeds and patents concerning Connewall, prior to the diſſolution of monaſteries and abbies, that Scilly and Launceſton Caſtle had ſome time the ſame governor, and that a coroner and his jury were appointed to enquire into manſlaughter, felonies, &c. Complaint was made to King Edward the firſt by William Le Poer, coroner in the iſland of Scilly, that he was by force of arms impriſoned and ill-uſed, and that he paid a fine of one hundred ſhillings for his enlargement out of priſon, to Randolph de Blankminſter and others. The ſame Randolph held the Caſtle of Launceſton in the iſlands of Scilly, by the ſervice of finding and maintaining twelve armed men, at all times, for keeping the peace in thoſe parts. The ſaid Randolph did not find the ſaid armed men, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; but received fines, ſhares, cuſtoms, and mean profits of manſlaughter in thoſe iſlands, by which the ſaid coroner and his bailiffs were hindered from coming into the ſaid iſlands to do their duties, or to execute the King's writs. The ſaid King being unwilling that ſuch uſurpation ſhould go unpuniſhed, did aſſign his beloved and faithful Sidney Sprygernell, Roger de Stanton, and Thomas de la Hyde, Juſtices to enquire into the truth of the ſame; the King did ſome time, and it does not appear whether or not his ſucceſſor took any ſteps to nullify thoſe directions. In Scilly the military and civil power in thoſe times were veſted in different perſons. It does not appear certain how the civil power of thoſe iſlands was diſpoſed of after the diſſolution of the Abbey of Taviſtock, for the

ſpace

ſpace of thirty years. Queen Elizabeth in the thirteenth year of her reign granted the civil power of theſe iſlands by patent or leaſe to the Honourable Francis Godolphin for the term of thirty-eight years, which has continued in the poſſeſſion of that noble family till the death of the late Lord Godolphin in the year 1785, when it came by inheritance to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Carmarthen, now Duke of Leeds. The Honourable Francis Godolphin, Eſq. Governor and Proprietor of the iſlands of Scilly, in the year 1593 was by Queen Elizabeth appointed Military Governor, who was ſucceeded by the Honourable Sir William Godolphin. The Honourable Francis Godolphin, Eſq. was commiſſioned Military Governor in the year 1640. The Honourable Sir John Granville, afterwards Earl of Bath, in 1651. The Honourable Sidney Godolphin, Eſq. in 1702. Major Bennet governed a ſhort time. The Earl of Godolphin thinking this an infringement on his authority, had a commiſſion as Governor, bearing date July 7th, 1733. The Right Honourable Francis Lord Godolphin was commiſſioned Military Governor in 1766. The Right Honourable the Marquis of Carmarthen, now the Duke of Leeds, in 1785.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, a native of Morſon near Clay, in Norfolk, after arriving to high honours in the ſervice of his country, was loſt near theſe iſlands upon the Gilſtone Rock, returning from Toulon, on the 22d of October, 1707. He came into the ſoundings in the morning, had nineteen fathoms water. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet in company, coming, as they thought, near the land, in the afternoon he brought the fleet to and lay by. At ſix in the evening he made ſail again, and ſtood away under his courſes; ſoon after he made ſignals of danger, as ſeveral other ſhips did. Sir George Byng, in the Royal Ann, who was then within leſs than half a mile to the windward of him, ſaw the breakers of the ſea, and ſoon after the rocks; it was with much difficulty that he ſaved himſelf, having one of the rocks under her main chains, called the Trenemen, near Gorregan Iſland, which knocked off her larboard quarter gallery, but the veſſel got off again without further damage. About eight o'clock at night the Admiral's ſhip, the Aſſociation, ſtruck upon the Gilſtone, and not upon the Biſhop and Clerks as has been repreſented by ſome; in two minutes the veſſel went down, and every ſoul on board periſhed, except one man, who ſaved himſelf upon a piece of timber which floated to the rocks, called Hellweathers, where he landed, and remained ſome days before he could be taken off, as no boat could come nigh the rock, the weather then being ſo bad. Several perſons of diſtinction were with the Admiral on board the Aſſociation, particularly Lady Shovel's two ſons by her former huſband; Sir John Narborough, and James his brother; Mr. Trelawney, eldeſt ſon to the Biſhop of Wincheſter; with about eight hundred men.

Beſides the Aſſociation, the Eagle, Captain Robert Hancock, of ſeventy guns, and the Romney, Captain William Cony, of fifty guns, periſhed; the Firebrand fireſhip was likewiſe loſt; but Captain Piercy, who commanded her, and moſt of the company were ſaved; the Phœnix fireſhip, commanded by Captain Sanders, ran aſhore, but was happily got off again. The Royal Ann, in which Sir George Byng bore his flag, was ſaved by the preſence of mind of the officers and men, who in a minute's time ſet her top ſails, when ſhe was within a ſhip's length of the rocks. Lord Durſley, in the St. George

George, ran as great hazard, and was saved by mere accident; he struck on the same rocks with Sir Cloudesley, and that wave which beat out the Admiral's lights, set his ship afloat. The day after this melancholy accident, the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel was thrown ashore on the island of St. Mary's, at Porth Hellick, which was there buried in the sand by a soldier and his wife, who found him; his body was dug up again, put on board the Salisbury, by which vessel it was carried to Plymouth, and from thence it was conveyed to London, as has been mentioned before in the account of St. Mary's Island.

January 27th, 1711, William Simons was accused of shooting on the Sabbath Day, and was, according to the ancient custom of the island, fined by the Council-men two shillings and six-pence to the relief of the poor.

December 26th, 1711, Ann Mac Donnel was accused of breaking open the windows of the dwelling-house of Richard Scadden, and stealing therefrom several goods, wares, and merchandizes. It was agreed by the Council, that all the inhabitants should be taxed for defraying the expences of prosecuting the said culprit at the next assizes, to be held for the county of Cornwall; or in purfuing any other method in order to punish her, or any other person that should be guilty of the like offence, the costs and charges of the said Richard Scadden excepted.

January 28th, 1712, Ann Holliday was accused of stealing out of the house of Mr. Thomas Smith, sundry articles, which were found in her possession. It was ordered by the Council, that she should be bound to the common whipping post, and there receive forty-four stripes, which order was executed.

February 15th, 1712, an order of the Council was given out, to prohibit all masters of ships or boats to import any strangers, to settle here, or to carry any person from these islands, under the penalty of ten pounds.

January 27th, 1714, Thomas Barks, a soldier, was accused and found guilty of forcibly breaking into the house of Joan Legg, in the night, and committing a rape on her body, for which the Council ordered him to be publickly whipped.

October 29th, 1720, Robert Mac Lisseric complained against John Trygear, for furiously assaulting him with a mill staff, breaking his head, wounding him in the face, and spilling his blood, which being confirmed by sufficient evidence, the Council having deliberately weighed the damages done to him the said Robert Mac Lisseric, by shedding his blood, did award and order John Trygear to pay him six shillings and eight-pence, and the like sum to the poor of the parish.

July 31st, 1724. Whereas by an order and constitution made by the then Commanding Officer and twelve men of the island of St. Mary's, in the year 1701, for the more easy and better maintenance of the church and poor of this island, it was then ordered, constituted, and appointed, that all persons belonging or concerned in boats as pilots, or otherwise, shall pay for every sum they should receive of pilotage, or otherwise, twelve-pence for every pound, they so received pounds or upwards, not only for pilotage fishes, but for all contracts that should happen on this side, or within any of these harbours in these islands, and to pay all wrecks, or ships stranded, or any other misfortune that so shall happen, for which they receive three pounds or whatsoever sum shall happen, for which they receive three pounds or

upwards for their assistance. And whereas since the said order and constitution was made, several masters of boats of the outward islands, as well as the masters of boats in St. Mary's Island, have paid the said sum of twelve-pence for every pound they have received for such their pilotage and other casualties, for all sums exceeding three pounds to the churchwardens of St. Mary's for the time being, for the use and maintenance of the church and poor of the said island, as being the mother church. And since the poverty of this island, by the increase of the poor, there is the greater reason for a relief for their maintenance; and to support our former orders and constitutions, and to oblige the persons so concerned, refusing to pay the said sum of twelve-pence, for every pound they so receive for such casualties or otherwise, they having very lately received large sums, for the saving of goods stranded on this island, and do refuse to pay the said sum of twelve-pence for every pound, for the use above mentioned, it is therefore further ordered, constituted, and appointed, by the Officer Commanding in Chief, with the twelve Common Council-men of this island, by whom such things are ordered, constituted, and appointed, that all persons whatsoever, whether belonging to St. Mary's, or to any of the outward islands, that shall be masters of boats, and all others concerned with them, whether it be for pilotage, or any other casualty whatever, as wrecks as fire, vessels stranded, or otherwise, whose they shall receive the sum of three pounds or upwards for assisting, all such persons so receiving such sum or sums of money as before mentioned, shall immediately pay unto the churchwardens of the island of St. Mary's for the time being, the said sum of twelve-pence in the pound, for all sums of money amounting to three pounds and upwards, for the use and maintenance of the church and poor of St Mary's aforesaid. And all such persons so refusing to pay the said sum of twelve-pence in the pound, within six days after demanded, it is hereby ordered by the said constitution, that the churchwardens of St. Mary's may distrain any goods and chattels that do belong to such persons so refusing, for the payment of such sums due from them for pilotage, or otherwise, that they have received, and in case such goods are found or distrained, the persons refusing to pay the said sum within ten days after such goods are distrained, it is further ordered, that the churchwardens may have those goods appraised by two different persons, and sold for the payment of the said sum of twelve-pence in the pound, and applied to the use aforesaid, and the remainder of such appraisement, if any be, shall be repaid to the owners of such goods so distrained. And that no person in this island, or any of the outward islands, may plead ignorance, let this order and constitution be read in the church of St. Mary's, and in the chapels of the several outward islands, on the next convenient Sabbath Day.

In the year 1720, a vessel from the Canary Islands, laden with wine, was lost upon the island of Ascension. The Captain's name was Roberts; some fishermen went to his assistance, and got himself his men off, but the Captain would not quit the vessel, on account of a large quantity of money being on board; the weather happening to be fair and nice soon got upon the island, where they were forced by lashing themselves to a rock, to lay upon it for three or four days before they could get off, and several of the men died [illegible]

October 9th, 1725, a vessel called the [illegible] Captain Cornelius, from [illegible] on board with [illegible] indigo, dying wood, and [illegible] valuable articles, came [illegible]

upon

near the Stivel Rock, on the W. part of the grounds, in a violent storm, and was dashed in pieces against the rocks. The Captain, carpenter, boatswain, and several of the men jumped overboard and were drowned, endeavouring to save themselves by swimming ashore; but the surgeon, mate, and a few seamen that stayed on board, were providentially saved; some of them were thrown ashore in the pinnace, others got ashore upon the mainmast, which fell overboard, and others got ashore upon the wreck. Those were all by endeavouring to secure part of the money, which were provided with bags of it brought ashore, and others were employed in saving what they could. The Captain being sensible of his misfortune, recommended the money to the care of the people, telling them the dismal reasons for so doing. The rich furniture was landed by the islanders, as part of the cargo, with a considerable quantity of the money, which was divided among the saivers, during the time Commissary Gilbert took a greater share of it into his possession, for the widow of the deceased Captain, but as he never produced her a proper warrant, the law upon account him so long as should satisfy them. This accident was said to be owing to the ill conduct of the crew, commencing drunkenness with ease, at making very free with the cask wherein, by the account of those who were saved.

In April, 1737, a vessel went ashore in Old Grimsby; the Captain's name was Rose, came from Bristol, bound to Falmouth, with groceries. The men were all saved, and the cargo was put into lighters, and conveyed.

November 20th, 1737, a vessel belonging to Bideford, from Malaga bound to Amsterdam, was lost, laden with raisins and Barbary goat skins, called the Betsey, Richard Hogg, Master. The vessel beat about, and all hands on board perished, except the Captain, and two more, who were found in the ship's boat.

April 26th, 1738, a vessel laden with wheat, belonging to North Yarmouth, William Nicholls, Master, from Sicily, and bound to Hamburgh or Genoa, was lost on a rock in North Corvis, ever since called Nicholas's Rock. About thirty quarters of wheat were taken up, which was damaged, having lain in the water six days, and being in a perishing condition it was sold forthwith, but the master was not sufficient to defray the charges, and happily no lives were lost.

In November, 1738, a ship, called the Diana, laden with wool, from Cadiz, drove ashore upon the Island of Samson, and was totally lost, and all not found perished. Some part of the cargo was saved by the islanders, and a great part of it went away upon the tide.

December 30th, 1738, several vessels were stranded in Old Grimsby Harbour; the St. Joseph, of and bound to Dunkirk, James Billard, Master, from Smyrna, laden with laundy; she struck near Samson Island, but the people and many pieces of laundy were saved; the Minerva, of and for Bayonne, Nicholas Mitchell, Master, from Bilbao, was driven ashore on Crow Bar, near Tresco Island; she was soon forgot, but the ship was entirely lost.

January 4th, 1738, the Jane, Thomas Berry, Master, from Montserrat, with sugars, all safe, for London, was stranded. The same day the Success, of London, Archibald Lamb, Master, with [illegible] Lisbon, [illegible] and many others, but the men were saved. [illegible] Island, [illegible] Bristol, [illegible] Bristol, [illegible] Bristol, [illegible] Master, from Gottenburgh, with deals, [illegible] and [illegible] Dutch, upon a rock, and was obliged to have the cargo landed. The vessel was repaired.

May 13th, 1740, the Cuſtom-houſe Officers being informed that the people of Treſco Iſland, who had ten pieces of brandy to their ſhare for the ſalvage of Captain Billard's veſſel, three of which they forcibly divided at the time the veſſel was ſtranded in December laſt; the other ſeven were ſecured in a cellar on that iſland, they not permitting it to be brought to the iſland of St. Mary's to be cellared there as uſual, had broke open the cellar, taken out the brandy, and divided it among themſelves, as did likewiſe the inhabitants of Brehar Iſland. The officers went the next day early in the morning, and found the cellar broke open, as was reported, and the caſks of brandy taken out, ſo they took a conſtable, made a ſearch, and found a great quantity of brandy in ſmall caſks, and other veſſels, which they ſeized, and were about to bring it to St. Mary's to be depoſited in his Majeſty's warehouſe, but they were threatened and obſtructed by a mob, who followed them from houſe to houſe, ſwearing they would loſe their lives, rather than ſuffer the brandy to be carried off to the warehouſe. The officers being few in number, and having no arms, were obliged to quit the ſeizure for the ſecurity of their lives. A little while after this robbery, a veſſel from Waterford, Lawrence Butler, Maſter, laden with butter, and bound to Burges, was ſtranded. The Maſter agreed to pay the ſalvers two hundred pounds for their aſſiſtance, in caſe it met with the approbation of his merchants. After an agreement was made with the inhabitants of St. Mary's to ſave the cargo, the inhabitants of Treſco, the ſame who broke open the cellar and took out ſeven pieces of brandy, came violently upon the Collector, while he was giving his aſſiſtance in ſaving the cargo, and would have deſtroyed a great part, had they not been repelled; whereupon they ſwore that if ever a veſſel ſhould be ſtranded upon the iſland of Treſco, the Cuſtom-houſe Officers might tarry at home, for they ſhould not come near it. A man of Treſco Iſland was proſecuted in the Crown Office for being concerned in the riot, whoſe ſon, a lad about fifteen years of age, was one of them who broke open the door of the warehouſe, and this man was himſelf preſent when the brandy was divided, and took his ſon's part, and two boats' parts which belonged to himſelf, who being aſked by the Collector, how he came to be concerned in the riot, anſwered that he commended the iſlanders for what they had done, and that, was it to do again, he would aſſiſt them. This ringleader was proſecuted in the Crown Office, and paid the penalty of forty pounds with all coſts. And the reſt of the rioters, upon making a proper conceſſion to the Collector, and promiſing never to do the like again, were pardoned, they being only poor fiſhermen, with large families, and were through ignorance led on by the aforeſaid ringleader.

November 2d, 1740, an order was given by the Commanding Officer, and the Council-men, to prevent corn from being exported from theſe iſlands to England, leſt his Majeſty's Garriſon and the inhabitants ſhould be in want of bread.

March 9th, 1742, a veſſel called the Nancy, William Walker, Maſter, laden with Britiſh compound ſpirits, hemp, iron, gunpowder, and ſeveral ſorts of merchandize from London, bound to Dublin, took fire in New Grimſby Harbour, and blew up; all the people were on ſhore, except a boy, who was left aſleep on board. It was ſuppoſed a cat carried the burning candle among the hemp, and ſet it on fire. When the veſſel blew up, the exploſion ſhook the earth, and broke ſeveral glaſs windows.

March

March 28th, 1742, several people absented themselves from the watch at Mount Todden, and disobeyed the Commanding Officer and the twelve men in Council assembled. It was ordered that those be called upon the next day in the afternoon, after divine service, to take the first duty at Mount Todden watch, as they shall be called and appointed by the constables. It is further ordered that the Collector and his officers, the master gunner and gunners, being tenants to the Earl of Godolphin, do attend the said watch, and for disobedience to be fined one shilling for every neglect to the use of the poor, and in case they refuse, to be represented by the Commanding Officer and the twelve men, as disaffected to his Majesty's Government.

By the Right Honourable FRANCIS EARL of GODOLPHIN, Governor and Proprietor of his Majesty's islands of Scilly.

Orders to be Observed and Obeyed by the Garrison and Islanders.

1. That in the absence of the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, the said garrison and islanders do obey the Commanding Officer for the time being, as their Magistrate.

2. That the islanders on firing of the warning gun, do forthwith repair to his Majesty's Star Castle, for the defence of the said islands.

3. That the master-gunner and gunners do not presume to go off St. Mary's Island without leave from the Commanding Officer, for the time being.

4. That no islander presume to go to the main, without leave from the Commanding Officer for the time being, especially in time of war.

5. That all pilots make a report immediately to the Commanding Officer for the time being, of all ships they pilot in, with their force, and number of men, and that no pilot presume to carry any ship out without first seeing its clearance, from his Majesty's Star Castle.

6. That all persons who shall land in any of the said islands, be forthwith brought before the Commanding Officer for the time being, to be examined by him.

7. That these orders be published in the said islands, and hung up in his Majesty's Star Castle there.

GODOLPHIN.

St. James's, 29th of May, 1742.

June 29th, 1742, a man of the island of Tresco was ordered to be publickly whipped for an unnatural crime, but being in an ill state of health, and not able to undergo the punishment, according to the sentence of the Court, he was ordered to be put in the stocks, at nine o'clock in the morning, and to remain there during the time of divine service, on Sunday next at St. Mary's, with his horrible crime written upon his breast in capital letters, and to be set in the stocks every Sunday following, 'till he had sat once in each island that has a chapel.

November 6th, 1742, a man belonging to his Majesty's ship the Argyle, was brought ashore dead, who with seven others went on board the Richmond in order to impress seamen, immediately received several vollies of small arms, fired by the crew of the said Richmond, and returned none. This John Witham walking aft on the larboard side was shot dead, out of the after gratings, and one man's

starboard arm was shot, which could not be cut off, and another was wounded in the leg. Thomas Hudson, Gunner, being relieved by the Crew as soon as the body of the Admiral, made such shot as would approach within to the southward by a sunken Rock, falling under his left arm through his breast, and out of the left side of his neck, which he lived only the short space of two hours.

January 29th, 1707, a ship called the Mary, Thomas Marshall, from Londonderry to London, laden with linen cloth, struck upon a rock, called Gunes Island, in coming into New Grimsby Channel, which occasion the master to discharge part of the cargo for the preservation of the vessel; taking about twelve pieces of linen cloth in the warehouse, and upon examination sixty-nine pieces of linen were found wanting. The gentlemen who were sent by the commissioners to manage the affair, having considered the difficulty they lived at from Scilly, and the difficulty of carrying on a prosecution against the parties, were willing, rather than the forty-nine pieces of linen which were wanting, were delivered, the vessel sailing to the River Thames, and the gentlemen very generous, chose rather the common expences for the goods so wanting, than engage in a tedious law suit.

Several complaints were made against Captain Jellicoe, the then Commanding Officer, for ill treating the Islanders, by pressing them into their service, and for meddling in their agreements with merchants of Bristol, about galleys and other vessels, without confulting with the twelve Council men, which was thought cruel, arbitrary, and oppressive. In consequence of a representation thereof to the Earl of Godolphin the Lord High Treasurer, the following letter, and another letter to Captain Jellicoe, by the same post.

SIR,

Yesterday the 16th of last month, came to me inclosed in one from Mr. Pennack: I am glad that what I have done in relation to Captain Jellicoe is agreeable to the Islanders, and hope that some of them, will, notwithstanding confirmation, find cause to thank them upon his or any other account. I acquainted you before, that several complaints had been brought against him, of which I thought proper to give him notice, which I did by letter inclosed in one to you; and another sent of last month, he wrote to me from Penzance, and by the same post wrote likewise to the Secretary at War; on which letters he builds upon his innocence, and that if he has done any thing amiss, it proceeds from a misconstruction of my orders, and ought to be answered as such, and to his and the Islanders advantage, and not as a spirit of opposition (which he declares he abhors), you shall receive new ones explained, and the inclosed of the 16th of last month, by the next opportunity, and the 29th of the same month, by the next following, and the 30th of the same month, by the next following, and the 31st of the same month, by the next following, and the 1st of the same month, by the next following, and the 2nd of the same month, by the next following, and the 3rd of the same month, by the next following, and the 4th of the same month, by the next following, and the 5th of the same month, by the next following, and the 6th of the same month, by the next following, and the 7th of the same month, by the next following, and the 8th of the same month, by the next following, and the 9th of the same month, by the next following, and the 10th of the same month, by the next following, and the 11th of the same month, by the next following, and the 12th of the same month, by the next following, and the 13th of the same month, by the next following, and the 14th of the same month, by the next following, and the 15th of the same month, by the next following, and the 16th of the same month, by the next following, and the 17th of the same month, by the next following, and the 18th of the same month, by the next following, and the 19th of the same month, by the next following, and the 20th of the same month, by the next following, and the 21st of the same month, by the next following, and the 22nd of the same month, by the next following, and the 23rd of the same month, by the next following, and the 24th of the same month, by the next following, and the 25th of the same month, by the next following, and the 26th of the same month, by the next following, and the 27th of the same month, by the next following, and the 28th of the same month, by the next following

[illegible] which end, I shall always endeavour to promote, nothing of diligence [illegible] duty will neglect to discover, on occasion, whatever [illegible] evils, or may in anything else [illegible] Majesty's service, or [illegible] proper consideration.

I am your friend to serve you,

GODOLPHIN.

St. James's, 26th of April, 1707.

The Lord of Godolphin's letter to Captain Jefferyes.

SIR, *St. James's, 26th of April, 1707.*

Your's of the 19th inst. in which you express [illegible] concern at the disappointment [illegible] your late conduct of Colby have met with from Sir William Young and you, [illegible] you have [illegible] defence of himself, [illegible] are upon that subject, [illegible] which I was in Cambridgeshire, [illegible] whence to you a [illegible] from [illegible].

I know and love no [illegible] part of my [illegible] behaviour on that affair, [illegible] by reading of my letter, [illegible] which [illegible] I have written on [illegible] is still [illegible] you, that as soon [illegible] I cannot but [illegible] it will [illegible] you, that as soon [illegible] I cannot but endeavour to [illegible] the [illegible] from all [illegible] and [illegible] ordinary favour, [illegible] on the other, I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on all proper occasions give [illegible] [illegible] Majesty's [illegible].

From your [illegible] of supporting [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] was, on all [illegible] of the [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] signed by me [illegible], according to the [illegible] Sir William Young has very [illegible] [illegible] of them. I am very [illegible] [illegible] that both [illegible] may be removed, [illegible] they can will give much [illegible].

Sir, your [illegible] [illegible],

GODOLPHIN.

The following [illegible] was laid before the [illegible] in Council at [illegible] by Captain Jefferyes, Commander of his Majesty's Garrison at Scilly.

GENTLEMEN, *Scilly, May 19th, 1708.*

Having received letters from the Right Honourable Earl of Godolphin and Sir William Young, Secretary of War, to [illegible] dated the 26th of April last, with the Queen's Royal Sign Manual, [illegible] [illegible] and approbation, being an explanation of his Lordship's [illegible], signed and delivered to me at St. James's the 26th of [illegible] 1707.

I do [illegible] Commander-in-Chief for the time being, [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3. That the islanders are not to be denied leave to go off the islands on their necessary business.

This I do declare is the explanation of his Lordship's orders, with the concurrence of Sir William Young, Secretary at War, to which we are to pay due obedience, and shall be strictly observed by me, who am,

Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
CHARLES JEFFREYSON,
Commanding Officer and Magistrate.

May 3d, 1743, a ship from South Carolina, laden with rice, bound to Cowes, which had been taken five days before by a French privateer; when the French hands were put on board, with an intent of carrying her to the next French port, she was brought by mistake amongst the Western rocks, where some fishermen observing it, they conducted her into St. Mary's Road, under the command of the batteries. This was effected by four fishermen and a boy belonging to the islands, who received a moiety among them, of above three hundred pounds salvage; the ship and cargo being valued at that sum by the London merchants, who behaved honourably in the affair. This ship was lost upon the Wolf Rock, in a fleet under convoy going from Scilly to the Isle of Wight; the men were then taken up, except two islanders who were drowned.

In June, 1748, a Dutch East Indiaman, outward-bound, struck upon the Gunner Rock, in Broad Sound, off St. Agnes Island, and sunk down in about twenty-two fathoms depth of water, with all the people, who perished; she came from Amsterdam bound to Batavia. Their firing of guns as a signal of distress was heard in the night, but no persons could give them any assistance. Many of their bodies floated ashore at St. Mary's, and other islands, where they were buried by the inhabitants, and some were taken up floating upon the tide, and were buried. A Dutch Lady, with her children and servants, going to her husband, an East India Governor, was prevented from seeing him by this unfortunate accident. She had two hundred and fifty thousand pounds in dollars on board. A diver was sent by the Dutch merchants to discover and weigh the plate, of considerable value. But the tide running strong at bottom, and the sea appearing thick, the diver could not see distinctly through the glass of his engine, so returned without success. This wreck still remains a booty for those who can find it.

To CHARLES JEFFREYSON, *Esq.*

SIR, *Corbett, October 18, 1743.*

We the officers and company of the Corbett privateer, through the ill usage and *cruelty* of Captain Samuel Rhodes, our Commander, have unanimously declared, and are of opinion, that for the owner's, and for our own interest, we will no more submit of him, as Commander of the said privateer, and are determined to keep him from the said command, or your ensigns out board, till we have an answer to the particulars of our complaints from Mr. Bridgeman, our owner, at London, and in the mean time have appointed the first Lieutenant, Mr. Hands, to be our Commander, till the owner's pleasure is known. Therefore we doubt not but our application will be so agreeable to you as to cause no uneasiness to you in any shape, as we do

not

not intend to move the veſſel 'till orders from our owners; we make no doubt but your opinion will coincide with our's, and beg leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves,

Your Honour's moſt obedient humble ſervants,

ICHABOD STODDARD,
For myſelf and Company.

JOS. SMITH.
ALEX. [illegible].
DAVID CAMPBELL.
HARRY FORBES.
ROBERT FORBES.
JAMES THOMPSON.
WM. LONG.

To CHARLES JEFFREYSON, *Eſq.*

SIR,

It ſeems to me that the officers and company of the Cadiz private veſſel, lately under my command, by the conſtitution of his moſt Sacred Majeſty, and by inſtructions from Meſſieurs, the owners of the ſaid privateer, by the above ſeditious declaration have a deſign to run away with her, and make the intereſt their own. I therefore humbly requeſt the ſaid privateer may be detained in port until orders from above.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

S. RHODES.

It is the opinion of this Court, that upon the above requeſt, that it is for his Majeſty's ſervice, and the owners, that the ſaid ſhip ſhould be ſtopt by the above Captain Charles Jeffreyſon; as witneſs our hands in Council.

Signed by the COUNCIL-MEN.

December 9th, 1743, Edmund Lakey was fined one ſhilling, for behaving rudely and ſwearing before the Court.

February 2d, 1744, two ſailors were publickly whipped, by order of the Council, for ſtealing a boat's grappling, the property of Edward Hathaſhead.

June 9th, 1744, complaint was made that ſeveral pilots belonging to theſe iſlands, had neglected to acquaint the Commanding Officer of the arrival of any ſhips. It was ordered that upon their going on board any ſhip in St. Mary's Sound, after having ſent off their boat's company on board, they were to put off, and give an account of the ſhip or ſhips to the watch at Hanging Point, or Weſt and Eaſt Hangmans, if poſſible; if not they are to haul at Pennis Head, and in caſe the boat ſhould be detained by any ſhip, they were to acquaint the Commanding Officer of the ſhip, that the garriſon had orders to fire at them, notwithſtanding their having any colours, and that in caſe any ſhips came any other paſſage, they were immediately to come aſhore and acquaint the Commanding Officer of the garriſon, which they had neglected to do. The ſame day a woman was convicted of ſeveral crimes and for keeping a diſorderly houſe, for which the Court ordered her to be tied to the whipping poſt, and to be publickly whipped.

July 7th, 1744, two women being convicted of diſorderly practices were ordered by the Court to be ducked in the Quay Pond, and puniſhed accordingly.

August 30th, 1744, four men were fined four pounds, and obliged to find security for their good behaviour for twelve months, for assaulting the constables.

Scilly, Council-house, 4th November, 1745.

We being acquainted of the unnatural rebellion now carrying on in Scotland, by the Pretender's eldest son, against our most good and gracious Sovereign, King George the Second, our holy religion, laws and liberties, lives and fortunes, assisted by the boundless ambition of the French King, the Pope, and his adherents, with a threatened invasion of these kingdoms. We do hereby associate ourselves for the defence of these islands, in abhorrence of the said unnatural rebellion, and do abjure the Pretender, and all his adherents, and desire to arm, form, and discipline ourselves in bodies, according to the directions of his Majesty, or the Earl of Godolphin our Governor, and humbly desire his Majesty's orders, and his Lordship's directions hereupon, as witness our hands.

CHARLES JEFFREYSON.
PAUL HATHAWAY.
WALTER THOMAS.
ROGER EDWARDS.
THOMAS SMITH.
WILLIAM CRUDGE.
FRANCIS BANFIELD.
JOHN COSSENS.
JAMES URIN.
FRANCIS GEORGE.
RICHARD PENROSE.
JOHN MOMFORD.
MATTHIAS TREWEEK.
THOMAS CLUTTERBUCK.
ABRAHAM TOVEY.

The above association was transmitted, by the Commanding Officer, to the Earl of Godolphin, to which his Lordship was pleased to return the following answer.

St. James's, 28th November, 1745.

SIR,

Your's of the 4th instant from Scilly, accompanied with an association entered into, both by the garrison and islands, came to hands last week, by which I had the satisfaction of finding that both one and the other are full of zeal and loyalty towards his Majesty's person and government, and that they express a just abhorrence of the unnatural rebellion hitherto subsisting in England as well as Scotland. I thank them for their readiness to form a body for the defence of the isles of Scilly, but I hope the garrison may be sufficient for that purpose; especially as they are not threatened with any particular invasion, or other danger, than what arises from the war with France and Spain. Such of them as in case of any sudden attack from the common enemy, you shall find it requisite to call to your assistance, furnishing them with arms and ammunition from his Majesty's stores, I shall willingly make some daily allowance to (for so long time as they shall be upon that service) without troubling his Majesty upon that account. So hoping that on any such emergency

as

as above mentioned, they will not fail to act conformably to their profeſſions, I repeat my thanks to them for their zeal, and conclude with aſſuring you,

Sir, that I am your faithful humble ſervant,

GODOLPHIN.

December 13th, 1745, a veſſel called the Draper, William Baſſet, Maſter, from Rotterdam to Dublin, laden with brandy, wine, and ſundry kinds of goods, was ſtranded; the greateſt part of the cargo was ſaved.

February 28th, 1746, John Parmiter was accuſed of theft and found guilty, for which the Council ordered him to be publickly whipped.

February 27th, 1747, his Majeſty's ſloop the Lizard, Captain Siſſon, Commander, was loſt upon the Seven Stones, and all perſons on board periſhed.

Auguſt 29th, 1747, Judith Manning and John Morriſon complained againſt James Child, for aſſaulting, beating, and bruiſing them in an outrageous manner, which upon examination, and by the evidence of ſeveral perſons appeared to be true, for which the Court ordered him to pay two pounds and ſeven ſhillings, and in caſe of refuſal of payment, to be put in priſon.

October 31ſt, 1747, the Earl of Godolphin was pleaſed to order that twelve poor children be inſtructed gratis, to read, write, and caſt accounts.

December 9th, 1747, a ſhip called the Phœnix, Benjamin Perry, Maſter, from London to Dublin, was ſtranded.

February 24th, 1748, a veſſel, called the Sea Flower, of and from Whitehaven, Robert Curry, Maſter, with one hundred and eighty-nine hogſheads of tobacco, bound to Rotterdam, and out of that number only fourteen hogſheads were ſaved, the reſt of the cargo was ſpoiled and rendered uſeleſs.

November 24th, 1749, John Welch, a ſailor, was accuſed and found guilty of theft, for which the Court ordered him to be publickly whipped.

April 26th, 1750, James Child and Luke Wright were fined for ſwearing.

Council-houſe, St. Mary's, Scilly, March 30th, 1754.

It was agreed that a letter ſhould be ſent to the Earl of Godolphin, to requeſt his Lordſhip to procure an order from his Majeſty, that the harbour of St. Helen's Pool be appointed, inſtead of the harbour of New Grimſby, for ſhips to perform quarantine in.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Mr. Clutterbuck, our Commanding Officer, received by the laſt paſſage an order from the Secretary at War to take care, the directions there given by his Majeſty in Council the 18th inſtant, concerning the quarantine of ſhips and veſſels, be complied with, as occaſion ſhall require. And obſerving in the ſaid order, that if the plague ſhall appear on board any ſhip bound to the Downs or Cape Finiſterre, the Maſter, Commander, or perſon having charge thereof, ſhall immediately proceed to the harbour of New Grimſby, in the iſlands of Scilly, when being arrived he ſhall make known his caſe to ſome officer of the cuſtoms there, who ſhall immediately acquaint ſome cuſtom-houſe officer, of ſome near port of England thereof,

and the said custom-house officer shall with all speed send intelligence thereof to one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that such measures may be taken for the comfort and support of the crews of such ships so unbidden, and such precautions used as may prevent the spreading of the infection, as the case shall require, and the said ships shall remain at the said islands of Scilly, 'till his Majesty's pleasure be known; nor shall any of the crew go on shore. The harbour of New Grimsby is, may it please your Lordship, not above three hundred yards broad, and is made by the islands of Tresco and Bryher, which are both fully inhabited; we therefore most humbly beg your Lordship, to endeavour to procure his Majesty's order, that such ships as shall arrive under such deplorable circumstances, be put into St. Helen's Pool to lie, which harbour is equal if not better than New Grimsby, and is enclosed by three small islands that are not inhabited, viz. St. Helen's, Tean, and Northwethell, where if his Majesty thought proper, the crews might go on shore, without any prejudice to any of the inhabited islands. This, may it please your Lordship, we earnestly entreat your Lordship to procure an order for, for it will not be fair for the inhabitants to remain on either Tresco or Bryher Islands, during the stay of such infected vessels in New Grimsby, and then the poor inhabitants that are there must starve. And as to the safety of St. Helen's Pool, we beg leave to assure your Lordship, that it is at this time frequented as the safest harbour in these islands, and is used by the vessels using the Chester and the Irish trade, preferable to New Grimsby, and we make no doubt but they will acknowledge the same, if need should require; we are, with all humility,

May it please your Lordship,

Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

(Signed by the COUNCIL-MEN.)

To the above petition the Earl of Godolphin was pleased to send the following answer.

GENTLEMEN, *St. James's, 9th of April, 1754.*

Your letter, dated from the Council-house, St. Mary's Island, Scilly, of the 30th of last month, came to my hand last night; how far your request will be found to be consistent with the act of Parliament, that puts a stop, during the quarantine to be performed by ships infected with the plague, is a point that will be in the first place necessary to be enquired into; and as all people are now upon the point of dispersing themselves several ways (and my self amongst the rest) for at least a fortnight, so very little information can, perhaps, be had in it. I shall however not go away without leaving the necessary orders for that purpose; and afterward omit to put my endeavours towards obtaining what you desire, in case the law leaves room for it.

I am, gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

GODOLPHIN.

To Mr. Chatterton, Commanding Officer at St. Mary's in the Island of Scilly, and the rest of the Members of the Council there.

When

When the Earl of Godolphin had made the necessary enquiry how far the request of the Commanding Officer, and the members of the Council at Scilly, was consistent with the act of Parliament lately passed, relating to the quarantine to be performed by those infected with the plague, his Lordship sent them the following letter, with a Counsellor's opinion upon the matter.

GENTLEMEN, St. James's, 30th April, 1754.

In mine of the 9th instant, I promised you I would make enquiry to be made how far the request, (contained in the petition you sent me, dated the 30th of last month,) might be found consistent with the late act of Parliament relating to the quarantine to be performed by those infected with the plague. The result of that enquiry I now send you, inclosed herein, though at the same time, I am sorry to find it such as excludes (at least for the present) all hopes of obtaining the alteration you propose and wish for.

I am, gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
GODOLPHIN.

To Mr. Chatterlack, Commanding Officer at St. Mary's, in the Islands of Scilly, and the rest of the Members of the Council-house there.

To the Right Honourable FRANCIS EARL *of* GODOLPHIN.

In humble obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have considered the petition exhibited to your Lordship from the Council-house, in St. Mary's, Scilly, the 30th of March last, setting forth that Mr. Chatterlack, their Commanding Officer, had received an order from the Secretary at War, to take care the directions therein given by his Majesty in Council, the 28th of that instant March, concerning the quarantine of ships and vessels, be complied with, as occasion should require; and it is humbly entreated, that if the plague should appear on board any ship, being to the leeward of Cape Finisterre, the pilots having charge thereof shall immediately proceed on the harbour of New Grimsby, in the island of Scilly, and there discharge. And praying, that if anything be contained in the aforesaid order that may be found inconsistent with the safety of the islands, that the same may be altered, &c. Upon which petition, I laid the same before his Majesty's servants, for their opinion thereupon, who were pleased to refer the consideration thereof to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Privy Council, who, having taken the same into consideration, and heard counsel learned in the law thereupon, reported to his Majesty in Council, that the petitioners had no ground for the said petition, as humbly praying a law of Parliament, made in the 26th year of his present Majesty, relating to the performance of quarantine, I have perused the said act, and observe, that in the first place it is enacted, that all ships coming from any foreign parts, &c. coming into any harbour, &c. shall be obliged to make their quarantine in such place, time, and manner, as such ships, or shall have been so directed by his Majesty's order in Council. And if the said last-mentioned ships, his Majesty in Council might have given directions for performing quarantine of the petitioners, did have made such order thereon, as his Majesty in Council should have seen; but the act proceeds further, and expressly enacts, that if the plague should appear on board any ship, being to the leeward of Cape Finisterre, the Commander thereof shall immediately proceed to the harbour of New Grimsby,

in the iſlands of Scilly, and make his caſe known to ſome officer of the cuſtoms there, and in caſe of diſobedience ſhall ſuffer death. New Grimſby being the fixed and ſettled place, where ſuch infected ſhips ſhall firſt come and be ſtationed, and being ſo ſettled by a poſitive law, I conceive that it cannot be controlled or varied by any leſs authority than an act of Parliament; all which I humbly ſubmit to your Lordſhip's judgement.

EDWARD GREEN.

April 30*th*, 1754.

In conſequence of the above petition a gentleman was ſent to Scilly, to examine into the particular grievance complained againſt by the inhabitants, and to ſee the propriety of St. Helen's Pool being appointed for veſſels to perform quarantine in inſtead of New Grimſby, by whom the following letter was ſent to the Earl of Godolphin, with a petition addreſſed to the Honourable Houſe of Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, from the members of the Council, and other inhabitants of the iſlands of Scilly, for his Lordſhip's inſpection.

Council-houſe, in St. Mary's, Scilly, December 2*d*, 1755.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

When we made our humble application to your Lordſhip by petition, dated March 30th, 1754, repreſenting the great danger of ſtationary ſhips, infected with the plague, in New Grimſby Harbour, your Lordſhip was ſo good as to expreſs your willingneſs to comply with our requeſt in getting his Majeſty's order in Council altered, by appointing St. Helen's Pool for that purpoſe; but it appearing by your Lordſhip's letter, of the 30th of April, with Counſellor Green's opinion incloſed, that the act of Parliament is ſo expreſs as even to reſtrain his Majeſty's power, in directing any alteration with reſpect to theſe iſlands, we ceaſed to be further troubleſome to your Lordſhip at that time; but obſerving your great goodneſs in uſing all means the nature of the caſe would admit for our redreſs, and the kind concern you was pleaſed to expreſs that it was not (at leaſt for that preſent time) in your Lordſhip's power to obtain our requeſt, and at the ſame time finding the learned Counſellor's opinion that it may be done in a Parliamentary way, we once more preſume to intreat your Lordſhip's favour in an application of that kind. And as the bearer, Mr. Douglas (to whom your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to grant the wrecks of theſe iſlands), is now upon the ſpot, and a gentleman whoſe buſineſs in Parliamentary affairs is great, we have taken his aſſiſtance in preparing a petition, repreſenting the hardſhips of our caſe, which if it meets with your Lordſhip's approbation and countenance, will, he aſſures, be a ſufficient foundation to obtain the relief we humbly requeſt; and having carefully examined into the truth of the facts therein ſtated, he is able to ſupport the ſame upon oath if neceſſary. We refer the whole to your Lordſhip's conſideration and goodneſs, and are with the greateſt reſpect and eſteem,

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient

Humble ſervants,

(Signed by the COUNCIL-MEN).

To

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the members of the Council, and the principal inhabitants of the islands of Scilly, whose names are hereunto subscribed, sheweth,

That by an act of Parliament, made and passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to oblige Ships more effectually to perform their Quarantine, and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from foreign Parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man," it is (among other things) enacted, that if the plague should appear on board any ship, being to the Northward of Cape Finisterre, the master, commander, or other person having the charge thereof, shall immediately proceed to the harbour of New Grimsby, in the islands of Scilly, when being arrived he shall make known his case to some officer of the customs there, who shall immediately acquaint a custom-house officer of some near port of England thereof, which officer shall with all speed send such intelligence to one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that such measures may be taken for the comfort and support of the crew of such infected ship, and such precautions used to prevent the spreading of the infection, as the case shall require, and that such ship shall remain at the said islands of Scilly, 'till his Majesty's pleasure be known, and that none of the crew shall go on shore.

That the harbour of New Grimsby is not more than four hundred yards broad, and formed by, and lying directly between Tresco and Brehar, both islands fully inhabited, for which reason most ships and vessels homeward-bound make their choice to resort thither, in order to be the better supplied with such necessaries as they may require, insomuch that there are frequently fifty ships and vessels riding in the said harbour, and at sometimes many more, and should a ship infected with the plague anchor therein at such time, it would, in all probability, not only infect the crews of such ships as are lying there, but also the inhabitants of those islands, who, for self preservation, would undoubtedly retire immediately to some of the other islands, or the main land of Cornwall, whereby the whole kingdom would be subjected to the most imminent danger. And your petitioners humbly beg leave further to represent to this Honourable House, that there is another harbour, called St. Hellen's Pool, more open to the main sea than New Grimsby, and in every respect as safe for the reception of shipping, where infected ships and vessels might lie, without subjecting any of the inhabited islands to the least danger of infection, by reason the same is inclosed within three uninhabited islands, to wit, St. Helen's, Tean, and Northwithell, the former of which contains above fifty acres of land, and is well supplied with fresh water, and on which the ship's crew might go on shore, and the cargoes be landed with safety, and aired, and purged from infection, if that should be found convenient, and directed by proper authority.

That by the above mentioned act, the disposition of all infected ships, and the method and limited time of their performing quarantine, in all ports and places of Great Britain or Ireland, or the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, is left totally at the discretion, and in the power of his Majesty, with the advice of the Privy Council; but as by the express words of the said act every master, commander, or person having the charge of any ships that

shall

shall appear to be inflicted on the Northward of Cape Finisterre, until upon pain of following death as a felony, prior to the harbour of New Colombo, and all other places and his Majesty's power of electing or varying such appointment in the Straights hitherto duely authorized. And as your petitioners humbly apprehend that the harbouring unfitted ships in the said harbour, is likely to be attended with the fatal consequence of spreading an infection through the whole kingdom. And as much danger cannot be removed otherwise than by authority of Parliament.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that this Honourable House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and afford your petitioners, and the rest of his Majesty's good subjects, such relief and assistance therein as to your Honours, in your great goodness and wisdom, shall seem requisite and necessary.

In April, 1755, a Ship from Smyrna, laden with sundry kinds of goods and merchandize, belonging to Rotterdam, was lost, and part of the cargo was saved.

On the 16th day of December, 1755, Elizabeth Symons was found in a field adjoining the house of Anthony Watts, very much hurt, of which she died in a few days. Anthony Watts and Francis Wood were apprehended upon suspicion of murdering her, and were kept in custody. On the 23d of the same month, a jury was warned to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased. It was the opinion of the jury, from the several evidences, that the deceased woman's days were shortened by being turned out of doors by her mother, Anthony Watts, and the violence offered to her by Francis Wood, and the uncleanness of the weather, which was very tempestuous that night. A state of the case and the depositions of several evidences were sent to the Earl of Godolphin, for his Lordship's information, in answer to which his Lordship sent the following letter, with Counsellor Green's opinion.

GENTLEMEN, *London, January 13th, 1756.*

I have laid before Mr. Green the several papers and petitions, which I lately received from you, and herewith I return you his thoughts and opinion thereon, as not being able to give you better advice, and am,

Gentlemen,

Your friend to serve you,

GODOLPHIN.

MY LORD,

I have carefully perused and considered the several letters and papers lately transmitted to your Lordship from Scilly, and particularly the depositions of several witnesses taken the 23d day of December last, in relation to the death of Elizabeth Symons, spinster, and for which Anthony Watts and Francis Wood are in custody, on, suspicion of murdering her, praying your Lordship's directions touching the proceedings thereon, and how to proceed further. My Lord, I considered these depositions of the particulars, which seem convenient in the course how that I am, and we agree, that from the depositions, Mrs. Symons was ill used by Watts, and worse by Wood; but we see no foundation for a charge of murder against them, or either of them. The petty jury, as also the gentlemen of

the Council, were of the same opinion, and gave their verdict accordingly. I think the Council acted with prudence in making the enquiry, but after their verdict they had no right to detain the parties accused in custody. I apprehend that if the coroner of the county had sat upon the body, and the matter had been examined by any Justices of the Peace, they would not have committed either of the parties upon the evidence laid before me. I must not omit acquainting your Lordship, that amongst the papers is a certificate of the good behaviour of Anthony Watts, signed by Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Milway, and ten others of the Common Council, which I am sure will have great weight with your Lordship. Mr. Milway has proposed several questions, to which I will return an answer as soon as conveniently I can.

I am, &c.
EDWARD GREEN.

January 15*th*, 1756.

The Council-men acknowledged the receipt of the Earl of Godolphin's letter, and returned his Lordship thanks for getting the act of Parliament so speedily repealed, relating to ships performing quarantine, as follows, viz.

Council-house, Scilly, April 19*th*, 1756.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We return your Lordship our most humble thanks for your goodness in favouring us with your Lordship's kind letter of the 15th of January, and also for sending us Mr. Green's opinion. We immediately released the prisoners, and we sincerely wish that for the future, we may have no occasion to trouble your Lordship on any such affair; but we cannot help begging your Lordship to consider of the great growth of idleness and drunkenness, which are the cause of these great misfortunes happening amongst us, and we do fear it will not be altered until a court of judicature is more firmly established in these islands, which we most humbly beg your Lordship to take under your wise consideration, and give such relief to your humble petitioners, as to your Lordship's great wisdom and goodness shall seem meet. We beg leave also to acknowledge your Lordship's paternal goodness in taking care to have a repeal of the act of Parliament, relating to the quarantine, so soon compleated, and brought to a settlement, so necessary for the good of the kingdom in general, and of your Lordship's tenants in particular. For all these gracious acts of goodness and charity, we do most humbly return your Lordship our most humble thanks, and are with the greatest submission,

May it please your Lordship,
Your Lordship's most faithful,
And most humble servants,
(Signed by the COUNCIL-MEN.)

In answer to the above letter Counsellor Green wrote the Commanding Officer, Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq. as follows.

Pump-Court, Middle Temple, 11*th May*, 1756.

SIR,

Lord Godolphin has been pleased to lay before me a letter signed by you and twelve others, dated at the Council-house, St. Mary's

Hand, April 29th, 1756, with directions for me to conſider of the ſame, and prepare an anſwer to it. I am to acquaint you and the other gentlemen concerned, that no letter comes from the Council to him, (eſpecially with your name) but is moſt graciouſly received. It grieves him to hear of the complaints, which he has been informed of before by the Rev. Mr. Milway, to his Lordſhip's concern. But as the creation of a new juriſdiction is matter of great conſequence, and cannot be done without authority from the King and Parliament, his Lordſhip has been pleaſed to leave it to my conſideration how to anſwer the purpoſes propoſed. He is all goodneſs, and has the welfare of theſe iſlands much at heart. And I am to conſider what he can do by virtue of his own authority, and the powers already veſted in him, which he will readily do to the utmoſt extent. His other great and private affairs have prevented him from applying his thoughts upon Scilly, much under his conſideration, but will not loſe any opportunity of returning a full and proper anſwer to your letter. You will pleaſe to ſignify ſuch his reſolution to the gentlemen, when in Council aſſembled.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

EDWARD GREEN.

June 26th, 1756, Mary Hall complained to the Council againſt James Edwards, for calling her a drunken whore, and a tale bearer, which he acknowledged; for which rudeneſs the Council ordered him to pay a fine to the relief of the poor.

September 24th, 1757, James Child was accuſed by James Thomas, of fraudulently taking one of his ſheep, which by ſtrong circumſtances appeared to be true. The Court recommended the parties to ſettle the matter between themſelves, and James Child agreed to pay James Thomas nine ſhillings for the ſheep. The ſaid James Child was judged by the Court incapable of keeping any fire arms, or any other offenſive weapons in his houſe, during the preſent war, and that he ſhall be careful to go into the garriſon whenever the warning gun ſhall be fired, and if he neglects, he is immediately to be taken into cuſtody and uſed as a traitor.

July 29th, 1758, the Rev. Mr. Milway complained againſt John Jones for ill uſage. The Court took the matter into conſideration, and ordered the conſtables to put the ſaid Jones on board the firſt of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, that ſhould put into any of theſe harbours.

March 31ſt, 1759, a man was ordered by the Court to be publickly whipped for ſtealing turf.

In the month of July, 1759, a diſpute happened between the inhabitants of ſome of the off iſlands, about ore-weed for making kelp, which the Council repreſented to the Earl of Godolphin, and deſired his Lordſhip's direction in what manner to ſettle the matter; in anſwer to which his Lordſhip ſent the following letter to Mr. Smith, his Lordſhip's ſteward.

St. James's, 2nd November, 1759.

MR. SMITH,

I begin with acknowledging that the letter from the twelve men aſſembled in Council (and yourſelf as one of them), ſetting forth the diſſentions that have ariſen among the inhabitants of two or three different

different islands, and desiring my directions for putting an end to them, has been in my hands more than a week, and should have been answered much sooner, had I thought myself capable of doing it in a proper manner, which not being the case, I have chosen to consult Mr. Green upon it, from whom, (as it is term time) and he full of business, I could not 'till yesterday obtain the enclosed letter, which (at the next assembly of the Council), I hereby desire you to lay before them, as containing all the information, or advice, I find it in my power to send with relation to the subject matter therein mentioned; so rest,

Your friend to serve you,

GODOLPHIN.

My Lord,

In obedience to your command I have read and considered the letter of the 31st of October last, transmitted to your Lordship from the Council-chamber in St. Mary's, Scilly, and signed by eleven of the Council then assembled. The letter in substance contains a complaint lodged by Robert Jenkin and five others, inhabitants of the island of Tresco, against James Nance and other inhabitants of St. Martin's; that the said James Nance and companions, about the latter end of July last, took away by violence from the island of Tean, four boats belonging to the complainants; for carrying them to the island of St. Martin's, and there keeping the same, whereby the complainants say they are damaged, and demand a satisfaction, and a security not to have their property taken away by force for the future.

To this complaint the said James Nance and companions appeared, and as to the taking the boats, and detaining them, they pleaded guilty with a justification, alledging that the complainants came with their boats to Tean island to load, and carry away the ore-weed, which grows on the rocks, and with which they make kelp; and particularly the said James Nance declared, that, as he was tenant for part of the said island, the ore-weed belonged to him, and that he would not let any person come there to cut ore-weed.

The gentlemen of the Council attended to the argument, and enquired what evidence the defendants had to support their plea, and justification. And no evidence being produced, the Council-board desired Mr. Thomas Smith to give an account of what he knew of the matter, and of the usage and custom concerning it; to which Mr. Smith answered, that the method settled, relating to the cutting of ore-weed for making of kelp, was, that no person cutting ore-weed, were to cut any on the rocks belonging to any inhabited island, where horses could come amongst the rocks, to carry the ore above full sea, but at such places where they could not come with their horses, they had free liberty to load boats with the ore-weed.

To which the said James Nance replied, that no ore-weed should be cut on that island on any pretence, and declared, in an insolent manner, that if the Court did order him to make any restitution to the complainants for their damage, he would not pay it.

The complainants, on their part, insisted, that no horses could come near where their boats lay, when they launched them over the rocks into the sea, and carried them off.

The Council heard what was alledged on both sides, and weighed the matter and the merits well, but not being prepared to give

judgment,

judgment, they took time to conſider of it in, and like the Judges in the Courts at Weſtminſter Hall (when matters of great weight and difficulty come before them, and they cannot determine them immediately), they diſmiſs the parties with *a Curia a diſcedere vult*.

In like manner the Council at Scilly have judged it proper to apply to your Lordſhip, praying you to give ſuch directions in the affair as to your Lordſhip ſhall ſeem meet, that peace and order may be kept amongſt them, and murder prevented.

This is the ſubſtance, if not the very words, of the repreſentation ſent to you, and I think the Council did right in repreſenting the matter to you, as you are the ſole proprietor of theſe iſlands, and the inhabitants are your tenants, and claim your protection, as ſuch. I alſo think that the power given to you by the Crown, and by you delegated to the Council (conſiſting of twelve men), ſufficiently authorizes them to hear and determine controverſies and diſputes ariſing amongſt your tenants.

As to the preſent diſpute, it is in the nature of an action of trover at the common law, brought by the inhabitants of Treſco againſt the inhabitants of St. Martin's, to have reſtitution of their boats, taken from them by violence; and likewiſe in the nature of an action of treſpaſs for damages, for taking and detaining their boats; and I do not know that the Court can give damages, yet I conceive they have a right to order reſtitution, if they, in their diſcretion think fit ſo to do; and in that caſe, but not otherwiſe, I recommend it to them to make an order or decree, that the four boats wrongfully taken away and detained, be forthwith reſtored and delivered to the complainants as their property, and that in as good condition and plight, as the ſame were in when taken away, with a declaration, that if the ſaid James Nance, and company, ſhall preſume to be guilty of the like offence again, they ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law. And I think James Nance ſhould be reprimanded, and made to aſk pardon of the Court for his inſolent behaviour towards them, for no Court is to be inſulted in the execution of their office, but will be protected therein by the power and authority of all Courts.

I hope theſe moderate directions will be ſufficient for the preſent, and if your Lordſhip concurs with me therein, I would have this opinion tranſmitted to Scilly, to be communicated to the Council at their next aſſembly; and wiſhing them peace and harmony amongſt themſelves, I reſt,

Your Lordſhip's,

Moſt obedient and devoted humble ſervant,

EDWARD GREEN.

Pump-Court, Middle Temple,
21ſt March, 1759.

P. S. I would have a copy of ſuch order or decree as the Council ſhall think fit to make and ſign, be perſonally ſerved upon James Nance and his acceſſaries, and to require an obedience thereto, on pain of the diſpleaſure of the Council.

As ſeveral French privateers were ſeen about the iſlands, the Commanding Officer and the Council thought proper to publiſh the following directions.

Whereas ſeveral French privateers have been for ſome time paſt hovering about theſe iſlands, and the coaſt of Cornwall, ſome of the

the crews of which have, at sundry times, attempted to land, to the prejudice of his Majesty's good subjects, Mr. Dexter thinks it his duty, and doth therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, recommend it in a particular manner to the inhabitants in general of these islands, to be strictly watchful, and to keep a good look out after all ships and vessels of any kind, that may appear in sight, especially if they approach the land, and if they have the least suspicion of an enemy, to give the earliest intelligence thereof to the garrison. He flatters himself, that there will be no occasion to give them a caution to keep their arms in good order, and fit for immediate service, as that is necessary for their own preservation. He thinks it proper on this occasion to repeat the Right Honourable the Earl of Godolphin's orders, given at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1742, which are as follows, viz. that in the absence of the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, the islanders are to obey the Commanding Officer, for the time being, as their Magistrate. That on firing the warning gun the islanders do forthwith repair to his Majesty's Garrison for the defence of the said islands, and that no islander goes to the main without first acquainting the Commanding Officer, especially in time of war. That all pilots make a report immediately to the Commanding Officer, of all such ships or vessels they pilot into any harbour with their number of men and guns. And that no pilot presume, on any account, to carry such ship or vessel out of the road or any harbour, without seeing a clearance from his Majesty's Star Castle. That all persons who shall land in any of the islands, be forthwith brought before the Commanding Officer for the time being, in order to be examined by him. It is further agreed and ordered, by the Commanding Officer and the Council, that if notwithstanding Lord Godolphin's directions, the pilots should presume to carry out any vessel that has not a clearance from his Majesty's Star Castle, every such pilot so offending, upon proof thereof, shall forfeit for every English ship or vessel the sum of five shillings, and for every foreign vessel the sum of ten shillings and sixpence. The pilots are also to see the colours of such ships or vessels as they shall pilot in, hoisted upon coming in sight of his Majesty's Garrison, which will prevent their being fired at, and to acquaint all masters or commanders of vessels that they are to wait on the Commanding Officer of the said garrison, within twenty-four hours after coming to an anchor, if the weather will permit, otherwise a party of soldiers will be sent for him, the expence of which will fall upon the said master or commander.

Given at our Council-house, at St. Mary's, this 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1760.

Signed by the COMMANDING-OFFICER, and the COUNCIL-MEN.

The same day a man was ordered to be put in the common prison, for disobeying the order of the Council, and to remain there 'till he should pay the charges.

September 27th, 1760, a man paid a fine by order of the Council, to the use of the poor, for piloting out a vessel under foreign colours, without having a proper permit from his Majesty's Garrison.

October 25th, 1760, the Council ordered two men to be publickly whipped for cutting away a part of a woman's gown from her back, with

with a knife, with which they threatened to kill her, and for using her in a very rude manner.

A PROCLAMATION,

By Henry Graeme, Esq. Commandant and Chief Magistrate of all his Majesty's Garrisons and Islands of Scilly, and by and with the advice of the Council of the said Islands assembled.

That whereas his Majesty, by Royal Proclamation, has ordered all ships and vessels coming from the Mediterranean to perform quarantine, especially those from the port of Naples: And as the harbour of St. Helen's Pool is by act of Parliament appointed for the performing of quarantine, by all vessels infected with any pestilential disorder, or coming from places where such disorders prevail: And whereas the ship Squirrel, of North Yarmouth, whereof Samuel Smith is master, is now and has been for some time past in the harbour of St. Helen's, under quarantine, the said pilots, contrary to orders, have carried vessels into St. Helen's Pool, by doing of which they not only fly in the face of the law, but also endanger the lives, not only of the inhabitants of these islands, but likewise of the three kingdoms. These are, therefore, by and with the authority aforesaid, to order and direct all pilots of and belonging to the islands of Scilly, that they are from henceforth, upon no account, to carry or to be aiding, or advising, in carrying any ship or vessel into St. Helen's Pool, while the aforenamed vessel, or any other for the future, is, or shall be performing of quarantine; and that every person so offending, and upon conviction of the same, shall forfeit the sum of two guineas, to be levied by distress, for every ship or vessel carried into the said harbour, and be further ordered on board the ship or vessel performing quarantine, there to remain during the said quarantine, and to be at the expence of his or their subsistence while on board such ship or vessel. And be it further directed, by the authority aforesaid, that all pilots shall inform the masters of such vessels as they shall pilot, that they are to shew their colours upon coming into any of the harbours, and that any failing so to do will be fired at, and the master or pilot, whosesoever fault it is, will be obliged to pay for the shot. And be it further directed, that all pilots shall inform the masters of foreign vessels, that, so soon as may be after they come to an anchor, they shall wait upon the Commanding Officer, and that all pilots shall accompany the said master, and in case the said master shall omit to perform the same, the pilots shall make a report themselves, under the penalty of paying all expences, the masters of the ships or vessels so offending shall incur, in case of failure of the same. And be it further ordered, by the authority aforesaid, that this Proclamation be read in all the churches, and places of worship in the islands of Scilly, before the congregations shall be dismissed, upon Sunday the 25th day of November, or the next Sunday, and the same shall be entered in the records of the Council. Given under my hand and seal this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1764, and in the fourth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third.

HENRY GRAEME.

GOD save the KING.

And notwithstanding the above Proclamation, if any master or commander of a ship or vessel, shall insist or oblige the said pilot or pilots

pilots of such vessels to carry them into St. Helen's Pool, that then the said ship or vessel will be laid under quarantine; and the pilot so compelled shall be excused from all fines or penalties, upon his or their making a proper report thereof immediately to the Commanding Officer.

A man was sentenced by the Court to be publickly whipped for sheep stealing.

Council-house, December 3d, 1764.

Henry Grenne, Esq. Commandant and Magistrate, presiding in Council assembled. Upon the above day appeared John Nicholls, of Trefco Island, being accused of a riot and maliciously cutting the cable of the brig Providence, belonging to Bideford, in Devonshire, whereof John King is Master. The Council, at the earnest request of the prosecutor, waved proceeding to trial, upon the delinquent's agreeing to make good the damages and charges of prosecution; and the Council, for the preservation of good order, wills and directs, that if the said John Nicholls shall hereafter be guilty of any riot or misdemeanour, he shall be proceeded against with the utmost rigour.

April 27th, 1765, a man and his wife were fined for buying stolen goods. The same day a man of St. Agnes Island was fined for assaulting a master of a ship on board his vessel, which was from Charles Town, laden with rice, bound to Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and was wrecked on the island of Bryher. The master, on account of ill treatment, was obliged to leave his vessel, to which he could not return 'till he was assisted by the officers of the customs, and the Ensign of his Majesty's Garrison, with a party of soldiers.

May 25th, 1765, a woman was ordered, by the Council, to be publickly whipped for robbing her father, and to be kept in prison 'till she receives her punishment on the 27th instant. The same day a man and his daughter were ordered to be kept in prison 'till next Court day, for receiving stolen goods from the aforesaid culprit, unless they can find sufficient security for their appearance, in Council, to answer to the charge brought against them.

July 27th, 1765, some of the inhabitants of Trefco Island appeared at the Court, and complained against some of the inhabitants of St. Martin's Island for taking a boat from them, which they intended to load with ore-weed at Gilstone Ledge, near St. Martin's aforesaid, and for detaining the said boat. The Court having taken the matter into consideration, are of opinion, that the plaintiffs had no right to take ore-weed from the said ledge, as the inhabitants of St. Martin's can come to the said ledge, at low water spring tides, with horses, neither had the defendants any right to take the boat from the plaintiffs aforesaid; and it appears to this Court, that the ancient custom of cutting ore-weed upon the rocks near their Island, to which they can come with a horse, as aforesaid, is the sole property of the persons inhabiting the said Island respectively. They do therefore order and adjudge (that neither plaintiff nor defendants having acted according to equity), that each party do pay a proportionable part of the charges incident thereon——It appearing to this Court that throwing the garbage of fish and other things, improper to be laid in the public streets of the town in St. Mary's Island, is a common

common nuiſance, the Court therefore does order that any inhabitant thereof, committing ſuch an offence in future, ſhall pay for each offence five ſhillings; and the conſtable for the time being, is hereby ordered and directed to pay regard to this order, and to levy ſuch fine, on the reſpective perſons offending, except ſuch filth is carried to the beach at half tide; and that a proclamation be made for the inhabitants to pay regard to this order.

On the 13th day of Auguſt, 1765, Ann Batten, ſpinſter, ſervant to Henry Graeme, Eſq. was delivered of a male baſtard child, which was found dead ſeven days after, concealed in a box, in her bed-chamber, with a wound on its head; a jury of inqueſt being called, were of opinion, that if it was born alive the wound on the ſkull thereof was ſufficient to deſtroy its life, but by what means ſuch wound was made, by whom or by what inſtrument, did not appear to them. The ſtate of the caſe was repreſented to the Earl of Godolphin, in the following letter.

Council-houſe, at St. Mary's, Scilly, September 10th, 1765.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We beg leave to addreſs ourſelves to your Lordſhip for relief in a caſe, the like of which has not happened in theſe iſlands, during our being members of this Court, eſtabliſhed by your Lordſhip.

Ann Batten, of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall, ſingle woman, having acknowledged that ſhe was delivered of a male baſtard child, on Tueſday the 13th day of Auguſt laſt, at his Majeſty's Star Caſtle, the reſidence of Henry Graeme, Eſq. Commandant and Magiſtrate in theſe iſlands, to whom ſhe was a ſervant about three quarters of a year; that there was no perſon preſent at the birth of the child, but that the ſame was ſtill born. The ſaid child was found in a box of the ſaid Ann Batten in her room, at the Star Caſtle aforeſaid, dead, wrapped up in two ſheets of paper tied at each end, and appeared to have a fracture on the forepart of the head; and ſuch a notorious crime being neceſſary to be proſecuted in the perſon of the offender, we therefore humbly pray your Lordſhip to take this affair under your kind conſideration, and afford us ſuch relief as to your Lordſhip ſhall ſeem meet. If the inhabitants of theſe iſlands are obliged to proſecute Ann Batten aforeſaid, we humbly crave your Lordſhip's aſſiſtance to them in the premiſes, and to favour us with the opinion of your Lordſhip's Counſel on the caſe, which will very greatly oblige us, who are,

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient

And moſt humble ſervants,

(Signed by the COUNCIL-MEN.)

In conſequence of receiving the opinion of Lord Godolphin's Counſel on the caſe, a warrant was iſſued to the conſtables of St. Mary's to apprehend the ſaid Ann Batten, and to convey her to the neareſt part of Cornwall, where they could moſt conveniently come, and to apply to one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid county, for a mittimus to convey the body of the ſaid Ann Batten to the county gaol, in order to take her trial at the next aſſizes, for the ſuppoſed murder of her baſtard child. Who was acquitted when ſhe took her trial.

Council-houſe,

Council-house, November 25th, 1769.

Be it known to the ſeveral pilots of theſe iſlands, that a rule of the Court of and in theſe iſlands, held at the Council-houſe, on the Iſland of St. Mary's, was this day made to the following effect, viz. that from the day of the date hereof every pilot taking charge of any ſhip or veſſel, to conduct the ſame into any of theſe harbours or road ſteads, is to repair to ſuch ſhip or veſſel on a ſignal made for ſailing to her intended port, at the expiration of two hours at fartheſt after ſuch ſignal is made by the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel throwing out ſuch ſignal; and in caſe of failure to attend at ſuch time, every perſon capable of conducting a veſſel out of port in ſafety, is at full liberty to conduct ſuch veſſel to ſea, and ſhall be entitled to receive ſuch reward as can be agreed upon by the ſaid maſter and the pilot, firſt ſeeing a clearance from his Majeſty's Garriſon, provided that no perſon does preſume to interfere with carrying any veſſel to ſea, within the two hours aforeſaid, except the pilot who brought in ſuch veſſel. And be it further known to all the pilots as aforeſaid, that any of them is at full liberty (in caſe of the impracticability of the perſonal attendance of the pilot who brought in the veſſel, to carry out the ſame), to empower under his hand any other perſon capable of conducting a veſſel to ſea, ſo to do, and the pilot, carrying, in ſuch circumſtances, ſuch veſſel to ſea, is to be anſwerable to the pilot who conducted in ſuch veſſel, for two thirds of the ſum agreed for, in and out.

Council-houſe, Scilly, 28th July, 1770.

On the day and date above an inſtrument was ſigned by the majority of the members of the Council, for the proſecution of all felonies, robberies, and theſts, committed by any perſon or perſons inhabiting or coming into theſe Iſlands, alſo for the proſecution of all perſons who ſhall buy any ſtolen goods, knowing them to be ſtolen. The proſecution of offences, in theſe caſes, or either of them, to be paid by the ſubſcribers, and the ſaid inſtrument manifeſtly tends to the preſervation of the property of the honeſt and induſtrious, and to the juſt puniſhment of offenders, in theſe caſes or either of them, it is heartily recommended by the members of this Council, to every honeſt inhabitant of and in theſe iſlands. It is the reſolution of this Court, that by the firſt opportunity, the conſtables have orders to try the weights and meaſures of this iſland, and that the aſſize of bread, as ſoon as made out and approved by this Court, be publickly advertiſed, and if any deficiency be found in weights or meaſures, the offenders will ſuffer as the law directs.

The following letter was ordered by the Council, to be ſent to the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Godolphin, in St. Mary's, Scilly.

Rev. Sir,

As there is a general murmuring in the iſland, that the middling ſort of people are not able to pay twenty-four ſhillings per annum, for the education of their children, and can have no pretenſions, as objects of charity, to crave Lord Godolphin's bounty, complaints have been made in this Court on that head. We therefore deſire you will fix your loweſt price per annum, on thoſe children not entitled to his Lordſhip's bounty, in order that we may give an anſwer

to those that have children to educate. In expectation of your answer, we are,

Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed by the COUNCIL-MEN.)

Council house, Scilly,
27th December, 1770.

In reply, Mr. Lewis sent the following letter, to the President and members of the Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I received your letter, dated the 27th of last month, the contents of which I cannot say but surprised me a good deal. You begin with telling me how dissatisfied the people are at my prices for teaching school, and then with a sort of an authority, you desire I will tell you my lowest prices. I may with great propriety ask you in return, what authority you have for thus concerning yourselves with my private concerns? what value I have a mind to put upon my labour, I am not to ask you, neither have you any business with it. The publick may, with some propriety, enquire into matters relative to the charity school, but what my prices are between man and man, by no means falls under your cognizance; and for that reason you are not entitled to an answer to your letter. However, gentlemen, as it was always (and I hope ever will be my desire), to promote good nature and unity amongst us, I shall make this reply to your request, that when any person offers his child to me, I shall consider his circumstances, and deal with him accordingly. If this, gentlemen, will not content you, you are welcome to lay the matter before my Lord, which if you do, I hope I shall be able successfully to defend my proceedings, by thoroughly convincing his Lordship, that my prices are very moderate, considering the present state of the Islands, the dearness of things, the wide difference in living, in dress, and expences of every kind, to what they were even a few years past; all which evidently prove, that the murmurings of the people, on account of my prices for teaching children, do not proceed from their inability to pay it, but from another cause which I am no stranger to. But I hope, gentlemen, as I concern myself with no man's business, you will consider the impropriety of these ungenerous attacks upon me, and suffer me to go on without interruption in my duty, 'till you find a juster cause of complaint against me than you have hitherto had: Then I know of nothing that can hinder us to live, as we ought to live, in unity and peace, which is the hearty desire of,

Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend and servant,

H. LEWIS.

Hugh Town, 28*th January*, 1771.

April 27th, 1771, the Court ordered that such as are pilots shall not in future put any lad, or youngster, on board any ship or vessel, to take charge of the same, except it be known that such are capable. And as many complaints have been made to the members of this Court that pilots are put on board vessels, that are not capable of taking charge of them and their cargoes; therefore for the good of trade in general, this Court has thought it necessary to order and direct, that if any pilot is put on board a vessel that is found not to be capable, and an accident should happen thereby, he shall answer the same

same at his peril. And the men in the boat that put such persons on board vessels, shall each man be fined the sum of five shillings, and be further dealt with as the Court shall direct. And that this order be sent to each respective island to be made publick, and that it be duly complied with.

On the 23d day of June, 1771, the custom-house officers went in pursuit of a small sloop belonging to the island of Tresco, which they saw near the Crim Rock in Broad Sound, suspected by them to be on a contraband trade, from France to Scilly; when they got up with the sloop it proved to be as they suspected. So the officers laid hold of the said sloop and endeavoured to board her, but the persons therein resisted the attempt, and armed themselves with iron bunch bars, a pump brake, and other offensive weapons. In the scuffle John Trannick was killed, and the rest of the custom-house officers then in the boat, being extremely weak and faint through loss of blood, from the wounds they received, and being in danger of their lives, were obliged to quit possession of the sloop. The people on board were tried afterwards at the Old Bailey, in London, for the murder of the said John Trannick, and were acquitted, as no person would swear that the sloop was within the limits allowed by the law, when the custom-house officers attempted to board her, and to seize her.

1772, April 19th, a vessel called the Felicity, Nicholas Langlois, Master, from Hispaniola to Havre de Grace, laden with sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton, ran ashore on this island; the ship and cargo were lost. The Captain and the mate were drowned; the second mate, seven men, and one negro woman, were saved.

1773, September 25th, a snow, called the Duke of Cumberland, belonging to Boston, in America, whereof Seth Pattack was Master, bound to London, laden with oil, deal, timber, and lumber, was unfortunately lost on St. Mellen's Island. The greatest part of the cargo was lost, but the lives of the crew were providentially saved.

1774, February 2d, a brig, called the Royd of London, James Bowey, Master, from Barcelona, laden with brandy and wine, bound to Rotterdam, by a heavy gale of wind parted from her anchors, and ran ashore on a shoal of rocks in St. Mellen's Pool.

1774, October 16th, a foreign vessel, galliot built, was taken up dismasted, on the shore about ten leagues from these islands, without any living creature on board. She was towed into Scilly, laden with salt, which the collector had put in warehouses, for the security of the duties, and the benefit of the proprietors that should appear to claim it, and also for the just salvers, in doing which he was obliged to call the military to his assistance to quell the rioters, and in their presence he read the wreck act. Several people declared positively that none of the salt in the vessel should be cellared, so the collector was obliged to leave the salt in the vessel, and to protect against their illegal proceedings. The mob afterwards dispersed, and the salt, about fifteen thousand bushels, eighty-four pounds each, were cellared.

1775, February 4th, the brig Weddel, of Kingston upon Hull, Francis Thorp, Master, from Hull, with a cargo of woollen drapery, hides, iron, and cutlery wares, bound for Oporto, was unfortunately driven by a violent storm on a ledge of rocks in Old Grimsby Harbour, and by great providence the lives of the master and crew were preserved, but the vessel was much damaged, that the crew declared incapable of proceeding on her voyage 'till her damage was repaired.

1776, February 6th, a galliot, called the Thomas, of Breman, William Rhode, Maſter, laden with coffee, ſugar, indigo, and wine, from Bourdeaux bound to Hamburgh, was driven on ſhore in this port. A great deal of the cargo and veſſel were loſt. Some part of the cargo was ſaved, and depoſited in a cellar, belonging to Lord Godolphin, which was robbed on the 11th of the ſame month; for which robbery a boatman belonging to the cuſtom-houſe, with two other men, and one woman, were carried from hence to be committed to the county gaol. At the enſuing aſſizes the boatman was ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, and the reſt were acquitted.

1776, February 25th, the brig Hunter, of and for London, John Kennedy, Maſter, from Liſbon, with wine, oil, lemons, and oranges, was ſtranded and broken up here.

1777, April 15th, the ſhip Three Siſters, of Rigwald, in Pruſſian Pomerania, John Cruſe, Maſter, from Liverpool, with ſalt for the Eaſt Sea, unfortunately ſtruck upon ſome rocks near theſe iſlands and ſunk. The Maſter and crew, ten in number, providentially ſaved themſelves in the ſhip's boat.

1777, December 4th, the remains of a veſſel were found in this port, and not a living creature was ſaved. The veſſel, from the colours caſt on ſhore, appeared to be Venetian, entirely loſt, only a few currants were taken up, but of no value.

1779, December 15th, the ſhip Friendſhip, of and for Amſterdam, Francis Blecker, Maſter, from St. Euſtatia, laden with tobacco, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, and indigo, was totally loſt, but the men were all ſaved.

1780, January 11th, the ſnow Chriſtiana, Andreas Becher, Maſter, from Liverpool bound to Oſlend, laden with pepper, coffee, hides, and other goods, was obliged to cut his cables and run aſhore. On the 16th, the brig Pheaſant, John Rawlinſon, Maſter, from Newfoundland, but laſt from Ireland, laden with cod fiſh, beef, pork, and butter, was driven upon the rocks; part of the cargo was ſaved, but the veſſel was loſt. On the ſame day the brig Glory, Moſes Lewis, Maſter, from Plymouth bound for Dublin, with ſugar, tobacco, and wine, was alſo forced on ſhore.

1780, Auguſt 31ſt, the brig Triall Letter of Marque, of and for Briſtol, William Sanders, Maſter, from St. Chriſtopher's and Nevis, laden with ſugar and cotton, was ſtranded in Crow Sound; part of the cargo was ſaved, but the veſſel was loſt.

1780, November 20th, the brig Charming Molly, of and for Weymouth, Samuel Maiden, Maſter, bound to Dublin with Portland ſtone, was ſtranded near Brehar, and entirely loſt; ſome ſmall part of the veſſel's materials were ſaved.

1780, December 30th, the brig La Maria Clara, laden with timber, a French prize captured by a Jerſey privateer, John Meſſervy, Maſter, was ſtranded on the rocks near Karn Morval, and was entirely loſt.

March 31ſt, 1781, a brig, called the Endeavour, John Langdon, Maſter, belonging to Teingmouth, in Devon, from Liverpool, laden with rum, brandy, coals, and herrings, bound to Portſmouth, was loſt upon St. Helen's Iſland, but the men were all ſaved.

1781, July 7th, a veſſel from Oporto, bound to London, called St. Antonio de Liſboa, Joze Franciſco le Nacimento, Maſter, was unfortunately loſt near theſe iſlands, and no living creature was ſaved. Part of her cargo was driven on ſhore, and ſaved by the inhabitants of

Scilly,

Scilly, ſome of which was brought to the warehouſes, which conſiſted of wine and oil. After it was ſalved, ſome of the inhabitants inſiſted on one half in kind, before they would carry any part to the warehouſe (which the ſurveyor and officers of the cuſtoms abſolutely refuſed to comply with), they being perſuaded ſo to do by Abraham Leggatt, ſurgeon of the garriſon here, who inſiſted that the officers of the cuſtoms had no right to interfere, as it was a dead wreck; ſo they took it by force. The Collector upon receiving an information of divers quantities of wine, part of the cargo, being ſecreted, applied to the Commanding Officer for a warrant to ſearch, which requeſt he immediately complied with, and upon examining a ſuſpected houſe at Treſco, the Collector found two hogſheads of wine ſecreted therein, which the maſter of the houſe denied him from carrying to the warehouſe, and ſwore he would knock out the Collector's brains with an iron poker, which he held in his hand on the Collector, and ſaid he ſhould kill him before the wine ſhould be removed to the King's warehouſe.

February 2d, 1782, the ſhip Lady Johanna, Daniel Giſlon, Maſter, from Demerara bound to London, with coffee, ſugar, cotton, cocoa, and rum, was by ſtreſs of weather forced upon the rocks, and ſo much damaged that her cargo was obliged to be taken out. The veſſel was ſold here and ripped up.

1782, a Venetian veſſel laden with Caſtile ſoap, wine, almonds, and oil, from Marſeilles, in France, bound to London, ſtruck upon the Crim Rocks, and was daſhed in pieces; ſome of the people were drowned, and ſome of the reſt ſaved themſelves upon the broken parts of the ſhip. As ſome people were going to look out for wreck, they ſaw a raft at a diſtance, with a ſmall ſail upon it; they made towards it to ſee what it was, and when they came near it they found eleven men upon it, only two of whom were able to ſtand, they being ſo benumbed with the cold. The iſlanders took theſe diſtreſſed people off the raft into their boat, and landed them upon the iſland of St. Agnes, but they were ſo weak that they were not able to walk. One gentleman, a paſſenger, was quite naked, being in his bed when the veſſel ſtruck, and had not time to put on any of his clothes; he was almoſt dead with cold, and was very much wounded with getting upon the raft; ſeveral more of the people were very much wounded and bruiſed. Three of the ſhip's crew got upon the maſt of the veſſel, and were driven by the violence of the ſea into New Grimſby Harbour. The ſea was ſo rough, that ſeveral boats paſſed by the people upon the raft, the people in the boats being afraid to come near the raft, thinking it would either ſtave or upſet their boats.

1782, May 24th, a galliot diſmaſted, burden about two hundred tons or upwards, called the Maria Charlotta, belonging to John Schmidt, reſident in Pruſſia, was found on the ſtream about half a league from the iſlands, and brought to the Iſland of Brehar, without any living creature on board; from whence or where bound, or to what nation ſhe belonged, could then not be known, as no papers were found on board; her cargo conſiſted of French red and white wines, and ſome vinegar. The one half of the cargo was put under the King's locks in warehouſes; the other half was detained by the iſlanders, headed by Mr. Leggatt, ſurgeon of the garriſon, who ſet up advertiſements in different parts of the town (with a view of augmenting the ſalvage from one third to one half). He likewiſe had the audacity to preſent a piſtol to an officer, when in the execution of his duty, in taking down his advertiſements, put up to ſimplate

late the islanders in their illegal proceedings. A copy of which is here inserted, viz.

"Whereas disputes have arisen concerning the division of the late dead wreck, I give this public notice to the inhabitants in general, that, if they will unanimously agree, that I will without fee or reward obtain for them, and that soon, one half of the value of the whole.

"AB. LEGGATT, Surgeon.

"N. B. If any are disposed to sell your parts, I will give you the best advice how to act."

1782, July 14th, a Venetian ship, named the Madona de Carminie, Captain Rafaele Vucossaniach, from Rotterdam to Smyrna, was unfortunately lost on Golden Ball Bar, near St. Heller's Island. The Captain and crew, with great difficulty, saved their lives, with their chests, bedding, and a few pieces of English cloth, which they sold by their interpreter, in order to raise money for their subsistence, they being in great distress, and hired a small sloop to convey them to Falmouth.

1782, August 13th, a Venetian ship, called the Providentia Divina, Captain Pascal Malina, from Marseilles bound to Ostend, laden with soap, oil, brandy, &c. was lost on one of the Wethern rocks. Two of the crew were drowned, the remainder, fourteen, being taken off a raft of the wreck by the islander's boats, in a most miserable condition, having scarce a sufficiency to cover their nakedness, as several of them were asleep in their beds when the vessel struck, so they had not time to put on their clothes or to save any thing.

1782, the brig New York Packet, Captain William Baker, of and from London, bound to Antigua, laden with Irish beef, pork, and biscuit, came in here, and was afterwards stranded in Perth Mellin.

1783, January 29th, a brig, called the Oldenburg, Captain's name Hedfluan, was driven from her anchors in New Grimsby Harbour and lost; she was from London to Ostend and St. Vincent's, laden with sundry kinds of goods

1783, September 5th, the ship Nancy, David Robertson, Master, of and for London from Jamaica, laden with rum, sugar, and fustick, was lost on the brow of Hellweathers. Also the ship Financier was lost upon Annet Island, John Lobee, Master, of and from Charlestown for London, laden with rice, tobacco, and indigo.

November 25th, 1783, a vessel, called the Sapphire, belonging to London, laden with drugs from Wyburgh, in Russia, bound to Liverpool, Alexander Sandilend, Master, in coming through St. Heller's Gap ran upon the rocks, where she was bulged, and filled with water. The vessel was got off the rocks, most part of the cargo was saved, and no lives were lost.

1784, March 4th, at midnight there being a very strong gale of wind from the S. W. and a heavy sea, a transport from New York came in behind the island of Bicker, in such a place as was not possible for any pilot to conduct her through; notwithstanding she never struck one rock, but came safe to an anchor. The Captain's name was Robert Bruce, who gave an account to the pilots that he spoke with a passport from India, about eleven o'clock that night, and supposed she must be lost on some part of the islands; the pilots on receiving this account informed others. Several boats went out on discoveries,

coveries, and on the island of Rosevere they discovered the unfortunate scene. The Nancy packet from Madrafs, in India, Captain Robert Holden, the vessel a total wreck, and every person drowned. There were several passengers on board, officers of the army, and the famous Mrs. Ann Cargil, on her return from India, she having made a large fortune in that country; the greatest part of her property was on board the said vessel, and mostly in cash. The aforesaid packet struck first upon a rock, called Gilstone, where Sir Cloudesley Shovel was lost in 1707, and was afterwards driven with the tide upon the island of Rosevere. Several dead bodies were buried upon the said island, amongst which was the body of Mrs. Cargil. One Captain Scott, belonging to Hartlepool, fortuitously here at that time, bound to London from Cork, laden with butter, hides, &c. with some of his ship's company, went to the island of Rosevere, and took up the body of Mrs. Cargil and two more, and brought them to St. Mary's, where they were buried in the church-yard. The said Captain Scott intended to take up all the other bodies if possible, but some were putrified so much that they could not be moved. The mail was taken up by the islanders, and sent to London by Edward Rogers, Esq. Collector of the Customs, and a Mr. James Hern, from London, here at that time for pleasure. Nothing was saved from the wreck but some pieces of muslin, clothing, and a small quantity of money, was picked up by the islanders.

1784, December 31st, the ship Aurora, Robert Dixon, Master, from Liverpool to London, laden with kennel coal, had the misfortune to strike on some rock near the Land's End, and was obliged to bear away for Scilly; when she reached St. Helen's Gap, she sunk, and her cargo was mostly thrown overboard to lighten her, that she might be raised again and saved.

1785, December 16th, the vessel, called La Aimable Sarah, of Dunkirk, Francis Cordin, Master, from Cape Francois bound to Dunkirk, laden with sugar, coffee, and indigo, was brought into St. Mary's Pier with sugar holes in her bottom, supposed to have been made with an intent to sink her, as all the hands had left her.

1785, December 19th, some evil disposed persons broke into a cellar, and feloniously carried away thirty-five ankers of brandy, and also stove, in the said cellar, one other anker of brandy, all which had been seized by the officers of the customs, and there deposited.

1786, April 19th, about seven o'clock in the afternoon, several persons in boats and vessels from the Mount's Bay, and the Land's End, in Cornwall, towed into this port a ship dismasted; and level with the water, which they found to be driving with the tide, near the Land's End, without any persons on board. The day following, the Master and chief mate of the said vessel, came to St. Mary's, and gave information that it was a Swedish ship, called the La Buna Resolution, Andrew Landgreen, Master, bound from Bostoe to Rotterdam, laden with salt petre, pepper, coffee, &c. which unfortunately struck upon the rocks, called the Longships, near the Land's End. The Master and crew fearing the vessel would sink with them, and for the preservation of their lives they went into their boat, and got on shore at the Land's End. About the 25th of September following a warehouse was broken open, and about ninety-nine bags of pepper were taken from thence, containing about twenty-two hundred pounds weight each, which were part of the cargo

cargo of the aforesaid ship, under the joint locks of the King, and the proprietors. On a diligent search being made by the custom-house officers and the proprietor's agent, and by offering a reward of a guinea for each hundred weight of pepper that should be found, in consequence of which twenty hundred three quarters and twenty pounds of pepper was found, and likewise the offenders were discovered, four of whom were sent to the county jail to take their trial at the next assizes, and were acquitted, as the Captain of the ship could not swear to the identity of the pepper.

1787, September 28th, a Danish snow, called Maria Margaretha, Swene Anderson, Master, bound from St. Croix to Copenhagen, laden with sugar and cotton, was towed into Scilly totally dismasted.

1787, December 24th, the brigantine, called the Duke of Cornwall, of Penzance, Thomas Hoskin, Master, from London bound to Falmouth, laden with sundry kinds of merchandize, struck upon a rock in coming into St. Mary's Sound, and ran on the shore of St. Agnes Island, and was wrecked; very little of the cargo was saved for the proprietors. The brig Betsey, of Chester, William Williams, Master, from Chester bound to London, laden with lead and empty casks, went on the same rock, and was so much damaged that she sunk soon after. Likewise the brig Dawson, Matthew Boston, Master, from Liverpool, bound to Ipswich, laden with salt, put into the harbour of New Grimsby dismasted.

December 10th, 1788, a boat in going from St. Mary's to Tresco was lost, and nine men were drowned, who left large families in great poverty and distress.

January 5th, 1789, a sloop belonging to St. Mary's, Scilly, Robert Gibson, Master, foundered at sea, in coming from Ireland, bound to Southampton, laden with butter, cheese, and soap; the Master and men were taken up in their boat, about six hours afterwards, and put on shore in Mount's Bay.

1789, April 25th, the ship London, of London, Alexander Curling, Master, from Carolina bound to London, laden with rice, indigo, tobacco, &c. was wrecked on the Western rocks, near the Island of St. Agnes. The said vessel on striking the rocks, went to pieces immediately, and only one man was saved out of fifteen, who was Joseph Tuttle, the carpenter of the said ship; he was tossed upon a rock by the violence of the sea, where he remained from two o'clock on Wednesday morning 'till the Friday following. The badness of the weather prevented any boat from coming to his assistance 'till then. Money to a considerable amount was taken up from the rocks where the vessel struck, but no other part of the cargo was saved.

1790, January 19th, a sloop from Bristol, Robert Gibson, Master, belonging to St. Mary's, Scilly, sprung a leak about two leagues from these islands, and with great difficulty got into Grimsby Harbour, and was obliged to have the cargo taken out, which consisted of boxes of tin plate, pig iron, and Spanish wool, bound to Havre de Grace.

April 19th, 1790, a vessel lying to in the night, drove into Smith Sound, with very rough weather, and came to an anchor, the wind being S. S. E. A vessel sent out by the gentlemen of Scilly, to relieve ships in distress, brought in a Dutch ship that had been run on board by another ship, which broke in her bows, when six of her men were lost. The same day one of the island boats spoke with a Danish

snow

snow that had taken up another ship's company at sea, about fifty leagues from Scilly, came from Scot. laden with brandy and wine.

April 20th, 1790, about nine o'clock in the morning, part of a vessel was seen floating on the tide, being the Elizabeth, of London, her deck being all gone. Some of her masts and yards, with a great part of her rigging, being a long side. The island sailors took her in tow, but were obliged to quit her, the tide driving her to and fro. She was seen for several days afterwards; at length she fell in among the Northward rocks, where she burst in pieces.

June 5th, 1790, the brigantine Eagle, John Rofferter, Master, of and from Charles-town, laden with tobacco, rice, and staves, was wrecked on the Welkers rocks near St. Agnes; the vessel went to pieces, but happily the Master and crew were all saved in the ship's boat.

July 8th, 1790, about seven o'clock in the evening, one of his Majesty's ship's of war, called the Pegasus, ran on shore on the island of Annet, although a skilful pilot was on board. Several guns were fired as signals of distress, but she got off again with little damage.

February 23d, 1791, the ship Mercury, of Boston, in New England, William Maley, Master, from Virginia bound to London, laden with tobacco and staves, was wrecked; one thousand three hundred and sixty-three ounces of cut silver was saved, and all the people.

April 4th, 1791, a boat belonging to Old Town in St. Mary's, went out to pilot in vessels, was lost between the rock off Old Town, called the Gilstone, and Pennin Head, the sea then being very rough. Unfortunately eleven men were drowned, one of whom was taken up alive, but he died about half an hour afterwards.

June 25th, 1791, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, and their attendants, landed here from one of his Majesty's frigates of 32 guns; as soon as they came ashore they were conducted to the Castle, and when they entered the garrison, the great guns and small arms fired; in the evening there were bonfires in different places on St. Mary's Island, and a general illumination in Hugh Town. The inhabitants exhibited every demonstration of joy upon seeing their noble landlord come among them, as they expected his Grace, upon seeing the poverty and distress of so many helpless widows and poor fatherless children, would have established some kind of manufactory here to relieve the distressed poor, by finding them some useful employment, whereby they might not only procure themselves a more comfortable subsistence, but become useful members of the community. The inhabitants were unable to believe that a manufactory would be set on foot here by his Grace, but the matter is yet under consideration, and not determined upon. His Grace left one hundred pounds to be distributed amongst the poor for their immediate relief, and when he had seen the condition of Scilly, he and his attendants set sail again, with a fair wind for Cornwall, on the 28th of the same month.

August 29th, 1791, Mr. Thomas Hall, Surveyor of the Customs at Scilly, having received information of a smuggling vessel, called the Friendship, of Penzance, belonging to James Dunkin, and commanded by George Bennewith, went out in his boat in search of her, and about ten o'clock at night fell in with her, in Old Grimsby Harbour, near the island of Tresco; on his rowing towards the said vessel for the purpose of boarding her, a person from the deck hailed and asked, "What boat is that?" and upon the said Hall's answering, "The custom boat," two muskets or blunderbusses were immediately

distinctly fired by the said James Dunkin into the said boat, by which William Millet and John Oliver, two of the boatmen, in the said [illegible] were killed, and John Jane, another of the boatmen, dangerously wounded. The coroner's inquest sat on the bodies of the said William Millet and John Oliver, and brought in their verdict Wilful Murder, against the said James Dunkin, or others, on whom he had not sufficient evidence.

His Majesty for the better discovering and bringing to justice the persons concerned in this most atrocious offence, was pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any one of the said offenders, who shall discover his accomplice, or accomplices (except the said James Dunkin, or any other person who actually fired), so that any one or more of them may be apprehended and convicted of the offence.

And as a further encouragement, the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, in order to bring the said offenders to justice, promise a reward of five hundred pounds to any person or persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, the said James Dunkin; and a reward of two hundred pounds, for the discovery and apprehending any one or more of the other persons concerned in these murders, to be paid by the Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs, upon conviction.

January 3d, 1793, the Passage arrived from Penzance, and gave an account that the Prudence and Jane, Captain Alexander Gendall, belonging to Scilly, was driven by a contrary wind to Cherbourg, in France, in coming from Penzance to Scilly, with necessaries for the islands.

Several other wrecks are remembered coming ashore among these islands, which would be tedious to describe in all their distinct circumstances, and therefore I shall add but little more on the subject; but shall observe that the people of Scilly are not such gainers by wrecks as some have imagined; for of what they get out of the sea they only enjoy a proportionable part for salvage; the rest belonging to the proprietor of the islands, or perhaps to the merchants. And as there is a military command, and civil power in the islands, these rights are duly looked after, for the persons to whom they properly belong. What is saved at the hazard of lives from the devouring of the sea, the salvers are by the right of nature, as well as of reason, entitled to a share of; the Lord-proprietor's agents business being to distribute justice in that respect.

FINIS.